



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

A
REFERENCE BOOK
OF
ENGLISH HISTORY

A. C. EWALD.



600081935W

10

8

7



600081935W

16

18



A
REFERENCE BOOK
OF
ENGLISH HISTORY.

CONTAINING

TABLES OF CHRONOLOGY AND GENEALOGY;
A DICTIONARY OF BATTLES; LINES OF BIOGRAPHY;

AND

A BRIEF DICTIONARY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

From the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Present Time.

BY

ALEX. CHARLES EWALD, F.S.A.,

OF HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Editor of "The Civil Service Guide," Eighth Edition.

SECOND EDITION.



LONDON:
FREDERICK WARNE AND CO.,
BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1867.

226. k 64.

Digitized by Google

LONDON :
READBURY, EVANS, AND CO., PRINTERS WHITEFRIARS.

PREFACE.

THIS little volume is intended to serve as a brief and concise book of reference to the student or reader of English History, and to obviate the necessity of constant research and investigation regarding facts which often escape the memory, and require the consultation of numerous works.

It is divided into five parts or sections :

1. A Table of Chronology, containing a brief summary of the various important events which have influenced the current of English History, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time.

2. Tables of Genealogy, showing the claim of the various royal houses to the throne of England, together with their collateral branches.

3. A Dictionary of Battles and Sieges, briefly giving the date, the names of commanders on either side, and

the result of engagements famous in the annals of our military and naval history.

4. Lines of Biography of eminent individuals.
5. A Brief Dictionary of the English Constitution.

In the compilation of this volume, the Author has derived considerable assistance from the Calendars of State Papers published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. In all cases he has, he believes, consulted the most trustworthy authorities.

A. C. E.

THE TEMPLE,
June, 1866.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THE rapid sale of the first edition of this little work, and the very flattering encomiums bestowed on it by the press, have induced the author to revise carefully and improve this the second. With the aid of the latest issue of Bond's "Handy Book for Verifying Dates," he has in all cases given, to prevent any confusion, both the legal and historical years of every event. He has also extended the Table of Chronology to the present time, and in many cases has given a fuller summary of information than before appeared.

THE TEMPLE,
January, 1867.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A TABLE OF CHRONOLOGY	1
GENEALOGICAL TABLES OF THE VARIOUS ROYAL HOUSES	33
A DICTIONARY OF BATTLES AND SIEGES	45
LINES OF BIOGRAPHY	85
A BRIEF DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION .	199

A

TABLE OF CHRONOLOGY,

FROM

THE INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR,

TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

A

TABLE OF CHRONOLOGY.

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
	Invasion of Britain by the Romans under Julius Cæsar	B.C. 55-54
	Cassivelaunus, general of the Britons defeated by Julius Cæsar.....	... 54
	Expedition of Aulus Plautius into Britain .....	... A.D. 43
	Britain annexed to the Roman Empire by Flavius Vespasian .....	... 47
	Ostorius Scapula, Roman governor of Britain, reduces the Cangii, the Brigantes, and the Silures. London founded	... 50
	Caractacus, King of the Silures, taken prisoner to Rome ...	... 51
	Defeat of Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni. London burnt .	... 62
	Agricola reduces Anglesea, and overruns Britain in seven campaigns	78 to 84
	The Emperor Hadrian visits Britain .....	... 120

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
	Hadrian builds a wall from the Tyne to the Solway Firth .	... 121
	Southern Britain subdued, and divided into two provinces by Severus.....	... 204
	The Emperor Severus leads an expedition into Britain, and builds a wall .....	... 208
	Severus holds his court at York	... —
	Dies there	Feb. 4, 211
	Carausius usurps the throne of Britain	286 to 293
	He is killed by Alectus, who succeeds him.....	293 to 296
	Constantius recovers Britain from Alectus, and annexes it to the Roman Empire ...	... 296
	Martyrdom of St. Alban and 17,000 Christians .....	... 304 ?
	Death of Constantius, Emperor of Rome, at York .....	... 306
	Scots and Picts invade Britain	... 360
	Theodosius defeats them .....	... 368
	Britain abandoned by the Romans .....	... 409
	Vortigern reigns .....	... 426
	Saxons and Angles called in to aid the natives against the Picts and Scots .....	... 450
	Having expelled these, the Saxons attack the Britons, and drive them into Wales.....	... 455

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
	Second Saxon invasion under Ella .....	... 477
	Kingdom of Sussex founded...	... 491
	Third Saxon invasion under Cerdic .....	... 495
	Kingdom of Wessex founded .	... 519
	Fourth Saxon invasion. Essex founded .....	... 527
	Fifth Saxon invasion.....	... 530
	King Arthur said to reign ...	506 to 542
	Sixth Saxon invasion. King- dom of Northumbria founded	... 547
	Kingdom of Mercia founded...	... 586
	Arrival of St. Augustine .....	... 597
	Cæadwaller, last King of the Britons, reigns .....	... 688
	The Danes first land in Eng- land, at Lindisfarne .....	... 787
	Saxon Heptarchy ends, and Egbert, King of Wessex, becomes King of England .	... 827
	Descent of the Danes .....	... 867
ALFRED	Accession of Alfred, who defeats the Danes in 56 battles ...	871 to 878
	Alfred's laws framed .....	... 890
	England divided into counties.	.. 900
	University of Cambridge founded .....	... 915
	Dunstan Archbishop of Canter- bury .....	... 958
	General massacre of the Danes	Nov. 13, 1002
	Arrival of Sweyn, King of Denmark, who avenges the	

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
ALFRED.....	death of his countrymen.	
	Flight of Ethelred II. ....	... 1003
	The Danes complete their conquest, and Canute shares the kingdom with Edmund Ironside.....	... 1016
	Union of the crowns of England and Denmark by Canute .....	... 1017
	Accession of Harold Harefoot .....	... 1035
	Accession of Hardicanute .....	... 1039
	Accession of Edward the Confessor.....	June 8, 1042
	Rebellion of Godwin, Earl of Kent .....	... 1051
	Accession of Harold	Jan. 5, 1066
	Battle of Stanford Bridge.....	Sept. 25, —
	<i>Battle of Hastings</i>	Oct. 14, —
WILLIAM I. ...	Saxon supremacy abolished, and the Norman dynasty, commencing with William the Conqueror, established .	Dec. 25, —
	Justices of the peace first instituted .....	... 1076
	Revolt of Prince Robert in Normandy.....	... 1078
	Domesday Book compiled.....	1080? to 1086
WILLIAM II....	<i>Accession of William II.*</i>	Sept. 26, 1087
	St. George, the Patron Saint of England.....	... 1096

* The dates of accession refer to the date of *coronation* up to the reign of Edward VI.

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
WILLIAM II. ...	First Crusade .....	... 1096
HENRY I.	<i>Accession of Henry I.</i>	Aug. 5, 1100
	Battle of Tenchebray .....	... 1106
	Prince William drowned	Nov. 25, 1120
STEPHEN	<i>Accession of Stephen</i>	Dec. 26, 1135
	Battle of the Standard	Aug. 22, 1138
	Battle of Lincoln	Feb. 2, 1140-1
	<i>Accession of Matilda (daughter of Henry I.)</i>	Mar. 2, —
	Matilda retires to France .....	... 1146
	Treaty between Stephen and Henry Plantagenet	Nov. 7, 1153
HENRY II.	<i>Accession of Henry II.</i>	Dec. 19, 1154
	Thomas A'Beckett, Lord Chancellor .....	... 1155
	Thomas A'Beckett, Archbishop of Canterbury	May 30, 1162
	Constitutions of Clarendon ...	Jan. 25, 1163-4
	Murder of Beckett	Dec. 29, 1170
	Submission of Ireland to Henry II.	Oct., 1171
	Henry II. does penance at the shrine of Beckett, at Canterbury	July 12, 1174
	Battle of Alnwick	July 13, —
	England divided into six circuits for the administration of justice, and three itinerant judges appointed to each .....	... 1176
	Digest of English laws by Glanville .....	... 1181
RICHARD I. ...	<i>Accession of Richard I.</i>	Sept. 3, 1180

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
RICHARD I. ...	His departure for the Crusades	July 1, 1190
	Siege of Ascalon .....	... 1191
	Capture of Richard	Dec. 21, 1192
	His return to England	Mr. 13, 1193-4
	Battle of Gisors	Sept. 20, 1198
	Siege of Chalus	Mr. 24, 1198-9
JOHN	<i>Accession of John</i>	May 27, 1199
	War, with France —
	Death of Prince Arthur	April 3, 1203
	Normandy lost to England ...	... 1204
	John's quarrel with Cardinal Langton .....	... 1205
	Pope Innocent III. lays England under an inter- dict	Mr. 23, 1207-8
	Excommunication of John ...	... 1212
	Surrender of the crown to the Pope's legate, Pandulph ...	May 15, 1213
	Battle of Bouvines .....	... 1214
	<i>Magna Charta obtained</i>	June 15, 1215
	<i>Accession of Henry III.</i>	Oct. 28, 1216
	Second battle of Lincoln	May 19, 1217
	Aldermen first elected in Lon- don .....	... 1242
	County representation insti- tuted by Henry .....	... 1254
HENRY III. ...	Gold first coined .....	... 1257
	Mad Parliament assembles at Oxford	June 11, 1258
	Revolt of the Barons under De Montfort .....	... 1262
	Battle of Lewes	May 14, 1264
	<i>First representative Parliament</i>	

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
HENRY III. ...	<i>summoned by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester</i>	Jan. 20, 1264—5
	Battle of Evesham	Aug. 4, 1265
EDWARD I. ...	<i>Accession of Edward I.</i>	Nov. 20, 1272
	Wales united to England .....	... 1283
	Prince of England called Prince of Wales	Apr. 25, 1284
	Edward invited to decide the Scottish succession .....	... 1290
	Decides in favour of Baliol ...	Nov. 17, 1292
	Battle of Dunbar	Apr. 27, 1296
	Magna Charta confirmed	Oct., 1297
	Battle of Falkirk	July 22, 1298
	Castle of Stirling surrenders to the English	July 20, 1304
	Death of Wallace	Aug. 23, 1305
EDWARD II. ...	<i>Accession of Edward II.</i>	July 8, 1307
	Lincoln's Inn Society established .....	... 1310
	Execution of the royal favourite, Gaveston	June 19, 1312
	Edward invades Scotland ; battle of Bannockburn	June 24, 1314
	The royal favourites, Despencers, banished.....	... 1321
	Queen Isabella (wife of Edward II.) deposes her husband ...	... 1326
EDWARD III. .	<i>Accession of Edward III.</i>	Jan. 25, 1326—7
	Murder of Edward II. at Berkeley Castle.....	Sept. 21, 1327
	Invasion of Scotland by Edward, in favour of Edward Baliol.....	... 1333

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
EDWARD III....	Battle of Halidon Hill	July 19, 1333
	Edward lays claim to the French crown .....	... 1339
	Naval battle of Sluys	June 24, 1340
	<i>Battle of Cressy</i>	Aug. 26, 1346
	Battle of Neville's Cross	Oct. 12, —
	Capture of Calais	Aug. 4, 1347
	Institution of the Order of the Garter	Apr. 23, 1349*
	First great pestilence	May 31, —
	<i>Battle of Poitiers</i>	Sept. 19, 1356
	Treaty of Bretigni.....	May 8, 1360
	Second pestilence	Aug. 15, 1361
	English instead of French substituted in courts of law .....	... 1362
	Battle of Najara	Apr. 3, 1367
	Third pestilence .....	... 1369
	First appointment of the Speaker in the House of Commons .....	... 1376
	Wyckliffe opposes the Papal supremacy .....	... 1377
RICHARD II....	<i>Accession of Richard II.</i>	June 22, —
	The Bible translated into English by Wyckliffe .....	... 1380
	Wat Tyler's insurrection	June 10, 1381
	Richard invades Scotland, and burns Edinburgh .....	... 1385
	The Duke of Gloucester seizes on the government .....	... 1387-9
	Battle of Otterburn	Aug. 10, 1388

* According to Selden it was April 23, 1344.

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
RICHARD II. ...	<i>First Navigation Act passed...</i>	... 1390
	Murder of the Duke of Gloucester .....	... 1397
	Invasion of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and deposition of Richard II. ....	... 1399
HENRY IV. ...	<i>Accession of Henry IV.</i>	Sept. 30, —
	Death of Richard II.....	Fb.1399-1400
	Owen Glendower's rebellion ...	... 1401
	Battle of Homledown Hill ...	Sept. 14, 1402
	Rebellion of the Percies .....	... 1403
	Battle of Shrewsbury	July 22, —
	Execution of Scrope, Archbishop of York, for treason .	June 8, 1405
	Percies again rebel .....	... 1407-8
	Battle of Bramham Moor	Feb. 19, —
HENRY V.....	<i>Accession of Henry V.</i>	Mr.21, 1412-3
	Lollard insurrection under Lord Cobham .....	... 1414
	<i>Invasion of France.....</i>	... 1415
	<i>Battle of Agincourt</i>	Oct. 25, —
	Treaty of Troyes, by which Henry is declared heir to France	May 21, 1420
	Battle of Baugé or Anjou	Mr. 22, 1420-1
HENRY VI. ...	<i>Accession of Henry VI.</i>	Sept. 1, 1422
	Disputes between the Duke of Gloucester and the Bishop of Winchester	Oct., 1426
	Siege of Orleans .....	... 1428-9
	Execution of Joan of Arc	May 31, 1431
	Henry crowned King of France	Dec. 17, —
	He marries Margaret of Anjou	Apr. 22, 1445

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
HENRY VI. ...	Murder of the Duke of Gloucester	Fb.28, 1446-7
	Insurrection of Jack Cade . {	June and } 1450
	English expelled from France .	July, }
	<i>War of the Roses.</i> Battle of	... 1451
	St. Albans	May 22, 1455
	Battle of Bloreheath	Sept. 23, 1459
	Battle of Northampton	July 10, 1460
	Battle of Wakefield	Dec. 31, —
	Battle of Mortimer's Cross ...	Feb. 2, 1460-1
	Second battle of St. Albans ...	Feb. 17, —
EDWARD IV....	<i>Accession of Edward IV.</i>	Mar. 4, —
	Battle of Towton	Mar. 29, 1461
	Battle of Hexham	May 15, 1464
	The Earl of Warwick joins the	
	Lancastrians .....	... 1469
	Flight of Edward	Oct. 3, 1470
	Restoration of Henry VI.....	Oct. 6, —
	Battle of Barnet. Death of	
	Warwick	Apr. 14, 1471
	Battle of Tewkesbury	May 4, —
	Mysterious death of Henry VI.	May 21, —
	Printing introduced into Eng-	
	land by Caxton —
	Death of the Duke of Clarence	Fb.18, 1477-8
EDWARD V. ...	<i>Accession of Edward V.</i>	April 9, 1483
	He is deposed by Gloucester .	June 25, —
RICHARD III. .	<i>Accession of Richard III.</i>	June 26, —
	Murder of Edward V. and the	
	Duke of York	Aug., —
	Rebellion of the Duke of	
	Buckingham	Oct., —

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
RICHARD III.	Execution of the Duke of Buckingham	Nov. 2, 1483
	<i>Battle of Bosworth</i>	Aug. 22, 1485
HENRY VII....	<i>Accession of Henry VII.</i>	Aug. 22,* —
	He marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.....	Jan. 18, 1485–6
	<i>Battle of Stoke</i>	June 16, 1487
	Imposture of Perkin Warbeck. ....	... 1492
	Execution of Warbeck	Nov. 16, 1499
	Execution of the Earl of Warwick	Nov. 28, —
	Marriage of Prince Arthur with Catherine of Arragon .	Nov. 14, 1501
	Death of Prince Arthur	April 2, 1502
	Prince Henry is affianced to Catherine of Arragon	June 25, 1503
HENRY VIII.	<i>Accession of Henry VIII.</i>	Apr. 22, 1509
	He marries Catherine	June 7, —
	Execution of Empson and Dudley	Aug. 18, 1510
	War declared against France and Scotland	May, 1512
	<i>Battle of Spurs or Guinegate</i>	Aug. 16, 1513
	<i>Battle of Flodden Field</i>	Sept. 9, —
	Wolsey Lord Chancellor of England.....	Dec. 22, 1515
	Meeting of Henry and Francis I. on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold"	June 7, 1520
	Papal bull confers the title of "Defender of the Faith" on the King of England	Oct. 11, 1521

* Some writers say Aug. 21.

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
HENRY VIII.	Fall of Wolsey, and suit for the divorce of Queen Catherine heard .....	... 1529
	Marriage of the King with Anne Boleyn	Ja.25,*1532-3
	Abolition of the Papal supremacy in England .....	... 1534
	Execution of Bishop Fisher ...	June 22, 1535
	Execution of Sir Thomas More	July 6, —
	Execution of Anne Boleyn ...	May 19, 1536
	The King marries Jane Seymour	May 20, —
	Pilgrimage of grace	Oct., —
	Suppression of the monasteries	... 1538
	Statute of the "Six Articles," denouncing death to all who deny Transubstantiation ...	.
	The King marries Anne of Cleves	June 7, 1539
	Is divorced from her	Jan.6,1539-40
	Execution of Cromwell, Earl of Essex.....	July 9, 1540
	Henry marries Lady Catherine Howard	July 28, —
	Execution of Catherine Howard	Aug. 8, —
	Henry marries Catherine Parr	Fb.12, 1541-2
	Capture of Boulogne.....	July 12, 1543
	Murder of Cardinal Beaton ...	Sept.14, 1544
	Execution of the Earl of Surrey	May 29, 1546
		Jan.19,1546-7

* He privately married her, Nov. 14, 1532.

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
EDWARD VI...	<i>Accession of Edward VI.*</i>	Jan.28,1546-7
	The Duke of Somerset appointed Lord Protector.....	... —
	Battle of Pinkie.....	Sept. 10, 1547
	Act of "Six Articles" repealed	... —
	Marriage of the clergy allowed	... 1548
	Execution of Lord Seymour...	Mr.20,1548-9
	Somerset deprived of power ...	Oct. 14, 1549
	Boulogne restored to France .	... 1550
	Execution of the Duke of Somerset	Jan.22,1551-2
	Death of Edward VI.	July 6, 1553
	Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen.....	July 10, —
	She relinquishes the title	July 19, —
MARY	<i>Accession of Mary</i>	July 6, —
	Suppression of Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection.....	Feb. 7, 1553-4
	Execution of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley.	Feb. 12, —
	Execution of Sir Thomas Wyatt	Apr. 11, 1554
PHILIP AND } MARY. }	Marriage of Mary with Philip II. of Spain	July 25, —
	The country reconciled to Rome.....	Nov. 30, —
	The Marian persecution ... {	Feb. 4, 1554-5 to
		Nov. 10, 1558
	Martyrdom of Cranmer	Mr.21,1555-6
	<i>Loss of Calais</i>	Jan. 7, 1557-8

* The present practice of dating the commencement of a sovereign's reign from the day of the *demise* of his predecessor now had its origin. Previously the date was reckoned from the day of coronation.

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
ELIZABETH ...	<i>Accession of Elizabeth</i>	Nov. 17, 1558
	Reformed religion restored by an Act of Uniformity	April 8, 1559
	Mary Queen of Scots refuses to sign the treaty of Edinburgh	Nov. 17, 1560
	Return of Mary Queen of Scots to Scotland	Aug. 19, 1561
	The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England pass Convocation	Jan. 29, 1561-2
	The English surrender Havre.	July 28, 1563
	Mary Queen of Scots marries her cousin Lord Darnley ...	July 29, * 1565
	Assassination of David Rizzio.	Mar. 9, 1565-6
	Murder of Lord Darnley	Feb. 9, 1566-7
	Mary marries Bothwell.....	May 15, 1567
	Battle of Langside.....	May 13, 1568
	Mary's defeat and flight into England.....	... —
	She is imprisoned —
	Execution of the Duke of Norfolk	June 2, 1572
	The Netherlands assisted by Elizabeth in throwing off the Spanish yoke .....	... 1573
	Execution of Babington and thirteen other conspirators .	Sep. 20-1, 1586
	<i>Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle .</i>	Feb. 8, 1586-7
	<i>Defeat of the Spanish Armada.</i>	July, 1588
	Rebellion of Tyrone in Ireland	... 1598-9
	Execution of the Earl of Essex	Fb. 25, 1600-1

* She privately married him July 9.

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
JAMES I.	<i>Accession of James I.</i>	Mr. 24, 1602-3
	Conspiracy to place Arabella Stuart on the throne discovered	June and July, } 1603
	James assumes the title of "King of Great Britain" ...	Oct. 24, 1604
	<i>Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot</i>	Nov. 5, 1605
	"King James' Bible" published	May 2, 1611
	The order of Baronets instituted	May 22, —
	Murder of Sir Thomas Overbury	Sept. 15, 1613
	Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh	Oct. 29, 1618
	Dr. Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood.....	... 1619
	Impeachment and disgrace of Lord Bacon	May 3, 1621
	Visit of Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham to Spain .....	... 1623
CHARLES I. ...	<i>Accession of Charles I.</i>	Mar. 27, 1625
	His first Parliament assembled	June 18, —
	Dissolved for refusing supplies	Aug. 12, —
	Second Parliament	Feb. 6, 1625-6
	Dissolved without passing a single act	June 15, 1626
	War declared against France in support of the Protestants .....	... 1627
	Third Parliament	Mr. 17, 1627-8
	<i>Petition of Rights accepted by the King</i>	June 7, 1628

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
CHARLES I. ...	Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham	Aug. 23, 1628
	Peace with France	Apr. 14, 1629
	Issue of the writs for collection of ship money	Oct. 20, 1634
	Trial of John Hampden for refusing to pay the ship money }	Dec. 6, 1637
		to
		June 12, 1638
	The Scottish Covenant established —
	Long Parliament assembles ...	Nov. 3, 1640
	Impeachment of Strafford and Laud	Dec., —
	Triennial Act passed	Fb. 16, 1640-1
	Execution of the Earl of Strafford	May 12, 1641
	Impeachment of the five members	Jan. 4, 1641-2
	The King refuses his consent to the Militia Bill, and retires to York.....	Mar. 24, —
	Parliament raise an army, and commencement of the civil war.....	Oct., 1642
	Battle of Edgehill	Oct. 23, —
	Battle of Bramham Moor	Mar. 29, 1643
	Battle of Stratton Hill	May 16, —
	Battle of Chalgrove Field	June 18, —
	Battle of Atherton Moor	June 30, —
	Battle of Lansdowne	July 5, —
	Battle of Roundaway Down ...	July 13, —
	First battle of Newbury	Sept. 20, —
	Battle of Cheriton Down	May 29, 1644

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
CHARLES I. ...	Battle of Cropredy Bridge ...	June 29, 1644
	Battle of Marston Moor	July 2, —
	Second Battle of Newbury ...	Oct. 27, —
	Execution of Archbishop Laud	Jan. 10, 1644-5
	Battle of Naseby	June 14, 1645
	Charles implores assistance of Scotland	May 5, 1646
	The Scotch sell him to the Parliament for £400,000 ...	Sept. 21, —
	The King surrendered by the Scotch to the Parliamentary Commissioners	Jan. 30, 1646-7
	The King imprisoned in Caris- brook Castle	Nov., 1647
	“Pride’s Purge.” Rump Par- liament	Dec. 6, 1648
	Trial of King Charles I.	Jan. 20, 1648-9
	He is sentenced to death	Jan. 27, —
COMMONWEALTH	Executed at Whitehall	Jan. 30, —
	Charles II. proclaimed King at Edinburgh	Feb. 5, —
	<i>Council of State elected</i>	Feb. 13, —
	Cromwell subdues Ireland ...	Aug.-Oct. 1649
	Charles II. arrives in Scotland	June 23, 1650
	Battle of Dunbar	Sept. 3, —
	Coronation of Charles II. at Scone	Jan. 1, 1650-1
	<i>Battle of Worcester</i>	Sept. 3, 1651
	Act of Navigation passed	Oct. 9, —
	War with Holland .....	... 1652
	Naval actions in the Downs between Blake, and Van Tromp and De Ruyter —

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
COMMONWEALTH	Long Parliament dismissed ...	Apr. 20, 1653
	Cromwell assumes the title of Protector	Dec. 16, —
	Peace with Holland	April 5, 1654
	The Protector's first Parliament	Sept. 4, —
	War with Spain.....	... 1655
	Capture of Jamaica	May 3, —
	Cromwell declared Protector for life	June 26, 1657
	Dunkirk ceded to the English	June 24, 1658
	Death of Cromwell	Sept. 3, —
	Richard Cromwell proclaimed Protector	Sept. 4, —
	Long Parliament re-assembles.	May 7, 1659
	"Committee of Safety" instituted	Oct. 13, —
	Richard Cromwell resigns.....	May 13, —
CHARLES II....	<i>Restoration of Charles II.</i>	May 29, 1660
	Lord Southampton Lord Treasurer —
	<i>Act of Uniformity passed</i>	May 19, 1662
	War with Holland.....	April, 1664
	Conventicle Act passed	May 17, —
	<i>Great Plague of London</i>	May-Dec., 1665
	Great sea-fight off Harwich between the English and Dutch	June 1, 1666
	<i>Great Fire of London</i>	Sep. 2-6, —
	The Dutch insult Chatham ...	June 12, 1667
	Peace of Breda	July 21, —
	Duke of Albemarle Lord Treasurer; Cabal Ministry —

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
CHARLES II....	Treaty of triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden	Jan.28,1667-8
	Secret Treaty of Dover between Charles II. and Louis XIV. ....	... 1670
	Lord Clifford Lord Treasurer .	... 1671-2
	War with Holland.....	Mar. 17, —
	Battle of Southwold Bay	May 28, 1672
	Sir Thomas (afterwards Viscount) Osborne Prime Minister.....	... 1672-3
	<i>Test Act passed</i>	Mar. 29, 1673
	Earl Danby Prime Minister...	... 1674
	The fictitious popish plot of Titus Oates disclosed	Aug. 13, 1678
	Exclusion Bill passed	May 21, 1679
	<i>Habeas Corpus Act passed</i>	May 27, —
	Meal-tub Plot —
	Battle of Bothwell Bridge ...	June 22, —
	Lord Essex Prime Minister —
	Lord Rochester Prime Minister	... —
	Trial and acquittal of Lord Shaftesbury	Nov. 24, 1681
	<i>Rye House Plot discovered</i>	June 12, 1683
	Execution of Lord William Russell	July 21, —
	Execution of Algernon Sydney	Dec. 7, —
	Lord Godolphin Prime Minister	Sept. 9, 1684
JAMES II.	<i>Accession of James II.</i>	Feb. 6, 1684-5
	Lord Rochester Prime Minister	Feb. 16, —
	Rebellion of the Earl of Argyle in Scotland	May-Jne, 1685

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
JAMES II.	Duke of Monmouth proclaimed King at Taunton	June 20, 1685
	<i>Battle of Sedgmoor</i>	July 6, —
	Penal laws suspended .....	... 1686
	Lord Belasyse Prime Minister	Jan. 4, 1686-7
	Liberty of conscience declared	Ap. 4 & 27, 1687
	Attack upon the privileges of the Universities ; Fellows of Magdalen College expelled .	Dec. 10, —
	Trial of the Seven Bishops {	June 29 } 1688
		and 30, }
	Invasion of the Prince of Orange	Nov. 5, —
	Flight of the King	Dec. 11, —
	<i>Accession of William III. and Mary ; Bill of Rights</i>	Fb. 13, 1688-9
	King James lands in Ireland .	Mar. 22, —
	Lord Mordaunt Prime Minister	April 9, 1689
	<i>Siege of Londonderry</i>	Ap. 20-Jl. 30 —
WILLIAM } AND MARY. }	Toleration Act passed	May 24, —
	Battle of Killierankie	July 17, —
	Episcopacy abolished in Scotland	July 22, —
	Sir John Lowther Prime Minister	Mr. 18, 1689-90
	Naval engagement off Beachy Head	June 30, 1690
	Battle of the Boyne	July 1, —
	Lord Godolphin Prime Minister	Nov. 15, —
	Treaty of Limerick	Oct. 3, 1691
	<i>Massacre of Glencoe</i>	Fb. 13, 1691-2
	Battle of La Hogue	My 19 & 21, 1692
	First battle off C. St. Vincent	June 16, 1693

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
WILLIAM AND MARY WILLIAM III.	Triennial Act passed.....	Dec. 22, 1694
	Death of Queen Mary	Dec. 28, —
	Censorship of the press abolished .....	... 1695
	Execution of Sir John Fenwick	Jan. 28, 1696–7
	Charles Montagu Prime Minister	May 1, 1697
	Treaty of Ryswick.....	Oct. 29–Nov. 9—
	Lord Tankerville Prime Minister	Nov. 15, 1699
	Lord Godolphin Prime Minister	Dec. 9, 1700
	<i>Act of Settlement</i>	June 12, 1701
	Grand Alliance between England and Holland	Sept. 7, —
	Death of James II.	Sept. 16,* —
	Commencement of the War of the Spanish Succession	Sept. 20, —
	Lord Carlisle Prime Minister .	Dec. 30, —
ANNE.....	<i>Accession of Queen Anne</i>	Mar. 8, 1701–2
	Lord Godolphin Prime Minister	May 8, 1702
	Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Rooke	July 24, 1704
	<i>Battle of Blenheim</i> †	Aug. 13, —
	Battle of Ramillies	May 23, 1706
	Battle of Almanza.....	Apr. 25, 1707
	<i>Union of England and Scotland</i>	May 1, —
	Battle of Oudenarde	July 11, 1708
	Battle of Malplaquet.....	Sept. 11, 1709
	Trial of Sacheverell	Feb. 27, 1709–10
	Lord Poulett Prime Minister .	Aug. 10, 1710
	Harley (Earl of Oxford) Prime Minister.....	May 30, 1711

* Old style, Sept. 5.

† Old style, Aug. 2.

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
ANNE.....	Disgrace of Marlborough	Dec. 21, 1711
	<i>Treaty of Utrecht</i>	Apr. 11, 1713*
GEORGE I.....	<i>Accession of George I.</i>	Aug. 1, 1714
	Lord Halifax Prime Minister .	Oct. 13, —
	Lord Carlisle Prime Minister .	May 23, 1715
	Riot Act passed.....	July 20, —
	Rebellion of the Earl of Mar in Scotland, and battle of Sheriff Muir	Nov. 12, —
	Robert Walpole Prime Minister	Oct. 11, —
	Pretender lands in Scotland...	Dec. 22, —
	Execution of the Earl of Der- wentwater and Viscount Kenmure for treason	Fb. 24, 1715-6
	Septennial Act passed	May 7, 1716
	Stanhope Prime Minister	Apr. 15, 1717
	Lord Sunderland Prime Minis- ter	Mr. 20, 1717-8
	War with Spain. Battle off Passaro	July 31, 1718
	Quadruple alliance between England, Holland, France, and the Emperor	Fb. 8, 1718-9†
	<i>The South Sea Bubble</i> <i>bursts</i>	Sept. 29, 1720
	Robert Walpole Prime Minister	April 3, 1721
	Wood's coinage in Ireland ...	... 1724
GEORGE II. ...	<i>Accession of George II.</i>	June 11, 1727
	War with Spain.....	Oct. 23, 1739
	Porto-Bello taken	Nov. 20, —

* Old style, March 31.

† The alliance was signed August 2, 1718, by the other Powers, but Holland did not join till the above date.

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
GEORGE II. ...	Commodore Anson begins his voyage	Sept. 18, 1740
	England supports Maria Theresa against Frederick the Great of Prussia	April 8, 1741
	Lord Wilmington Prime Minister	Fb. 16, 1741-2
	<i>Battle of Dettingen</i>	June 16, 1743
	Pelham Prime Minister	Aug. 25, —
	War with France	Mr. 20, 1743-4
	Quadruple alliance between England, Holland, Austria, and Saxony	Jan. 8, 1744-5
	<i>Battle of Fontenoy</i>	May 11, 1745
	The Pretender, Charles Edward, in Scotland	July 27, —
	Battle of Preston Pans	Sept. 21, —
	Battle of Falkirk	Jan. 17, 1745-6
	Battle of Culloden	Apr. 16, 1746
	Execution of Lords Kilmar-nock and Lovat .....	... 1747
	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle	Oct. 7, 1748
	Death of Frederick, P. of Wales	Mr. 20, 1750-1
	<i>The New Style introduced, Sept. 3rd being accounted the 14th</i>	Sept. 2, 1752
	Duke of Newcastle Prime Minister	Mr. 18, 1753-4
	Seven Years' War commences.	... 1756
	Minorca captured by the French	June 29, —
	Duke of Devonshire Prime Minister	Nov. 15, —
	Admiral Byng shot	Mar. 14, 1757

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
GEORGE II. ...	<i>Battle of Plassy</i>	June 23, 1757
	Duke of Newcastle again Prime Minister.....	July 2, —
	Capture of Quebec and death of Wolfe.....	Sept. 13, 1759
	Canada conquered.....	Sept. 8, 1760
GEORGE III. ...	<i>Accession of George III.</i>	Oct. 25, —
	Dominica and Pondicherry taken. Family compact between France, Spain, and Naples .....	... 1761
	Lord Bute Prime Minister ...	May 28, 1762
	War with Spain.....	June 4, —
	Peace of Paris	Feb. 10, 1763
	George Grenville Prime Minis- ter	Apr. 15, —
	Arrest of Wilkes on a "general warrant"	Apr. 26, —
	<i>Grenville's American Stamp Act</i> Marquess of Rockingham Prime Minister	Mar. 22, 1765
	Repeal of the American Stamp Act	July 13, —
	Duke of Grafton Prime Minis- ter	Mar. 18, 1766
	An Act to levy tax on tea and other articles in America ...	Aug. 2, —
	Lord North Prime Minister ...	June, 1767
	Royal Marriage Act passed ...	Feb. 6, 1770
	Outbreak at Boston	April 1, 1772
	American War of Independence Battle of Lexington	Dec. 18, 1773
	Battle of Bunker's Hill.....	... 1775
		Apr. 19, 1775
		June 17, —

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
GEORGE III....	<i>American Declaration of Independence</i>	July 4, 1776
	Capitulation of Saratoga	Oct. 17, 1777
	Alliance between America and France	Feb. 6, 1778
	War with France	Mar. 20, —
	War with Spain.....	June 16, 1779
	Lord George Gordon's Riots...	June 2-7, 1780
	Rodney's victory off St. Vincent —
	Lord Cornwallis capitulates, and end of the American war	Oct., 1781
	Marquess of Rockingham Prime Minister.....	April 1, 1782
	Lord Shelburne Prime Minister	July 13, —
	Gibraltar relieved after a siege of three years	Oct. 11-18, —
	Independence of the United States recognised	Nov. 30, —
	Preliminary articles of peace of Versailles signed	Jan. 20, 1783
	Duke of Portland Prime Minister.....	April 4, —
	Pitt Prime Minister	Dec. 26, —
	Pitt's India Bill, establishing the Board of Control	May 18, 1784
	Impeachment of Warren Hastings	April 4, 1786
	His trial commences.....	Feb. 13, 1788
	His acquittal.....	Apr. 23, 1795
	Outbreak of the French Revolution.....	... 1789

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
GEORGE III. ...	War with France	Feb. 11, 1793
	Lord Howe's victory	June 1, 1794
	Triple alliance between Eng- land, Russia, and Austria ...	Sept. 28, 1795
	<i>Battle of St. Vincent</i>	Feb. 14, 1797
	<i>Battle of Camperdown</i>	Oct. 11, —
	<i>Mutiny at Spithead</i>	Apr. 15, —
	<i>Mutiny at the Nore</i>	May 22, —
	Irish rebellion	May, 1798
	<i>Battle of the Nile</i>	Aug. 1 & 2, —
	Capture of Seringapatam	May 4, 1799
	The British expedition to Hol- land fails	Oct., —
	<i>Act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland passed.</i>	July 2, 1800
	Armed neutrality of the Northern Powers against England.....	Dec., —
	Addington Prime Minister ...	Mar. 21, 1801
	Battle of Alexandria.....	... —
	Battle of Copenhagen	Apr. 2, —
	Peace of Amiens	Mar. 28, 1802
	Renewal of the war between England and France.....	May 18, 1803
	Pitt's second administration...	May 16, 1804
	<i>Battle of Trafalgar</i>	Oct. 21, 1805
	Lord Grenville Prime Minister	Feb. 10, 1806
	<i>Berlin Decree</i>	Nov. 20, —
	Abolition of the Slave Trade .	Mar. 25, 1807
	Duke of Portland Prime Minister.....	Mar. 31, —
	Bombardment of Copenhagen.	Sept. 2-5, —
	Battle of Vimiera	Aug. 21, 1808

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
GEORGE III. ...	<i>Battle of Corunna</i>	Jan. 16, 1809
	<i>Battle of Talavera</i>	Jul. 27, 28, —
	<i>Walcheren Expedition</i>	Aug.—Nov., —
	Mr. Perceval Prime Minister .	Dec. 6, —
	<i>Battle of Busaco</i>	Sept. 27, 1810
	The Regency	Feb. 5, 1811
	<i>Battle of Fuentes d'Onore</i>	May 3 & 5, —
	<i>Battle of Albuera</i>	May 16, —
	<i>Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo</i> ...	Jan. 19, 1812
	<i>Siege of Badajoz</i>	Mr. 16—Apr. 6—
	Assassination of Mr. Perceval .	May 11, —
	Lord Liverpool Prime Minister	June 16, —
	War with the United States...	June 18, —
	<i>Battle of Salamanca</i>	July 22, —
	<i>Battle of Vittoria</i>	June 21, 1813
	<i>Battle of the Pyrenees</i>	July 28, —
	Capture of St. Sebastian —
	<i>Battle of Toulouse</i>	Apr. 10, 1814
	Abdication of Napoleon	Apr. 15, —
	Peace with the United States .	Dec. 24, —
	<i>Battle of Waterloo</i>	June 18, 1815
	Treaty of Paris	Aug. 2, —
	<i>Algiers bombarded</i>	Aug. 27, 1816
	Death of the Princess Charlotte	Nov. 6, 1817
	Riots at Manchester	Aug. 16, 1819
GEORGE IV. ...	<i>Accession of George IV.</i>	Jan. 29, 1820
	Cato Street Conspiracy.....	Feb. 23, —
	Trial of Queen Caroline }	Aug. 19— } —
		Nov. 10 } —
	Commercial panics	Dec., 1825
	Canning Prime Minister	Apr. 30, 1827
	Lord Goderich Prime Minister	Sept. 8, —

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
GEORGE IV. ...	<i>Battle of Navarino</i>	Oct. 20, 1827
	Duke of Wellington Prime Minister.....	Jan. 26, 1828
	Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts	May 9, —
	<i>Roman Catholic Relief Bill</i> ...	Apr. 13, 1829
WILLIAM IV. .	<i>Accession of William IV.</i>	June 26, 1830
	French Revolution —
	Earl Grey Prime Minister ...	Nov. 24, —
	<i>Parliamentary Reform Bill passed</i>	June 7, 1832
	<i>Act for the Abolition of Slavery passed</i>	Aug. 28, 1833
	Lord Melbourne Prime Minister	July 19, 1834
	English Poor Law Amendment Act.....	Aug. 14, —
	Duke of Wellington Prime Minister.....	Nov. 22, —
	Sir Robert Peel Prime Minister	Dec. 31, —
	Lord Melbourne's second administration	Apr. 20, 1835
	Municipal Reform Act passed.	Sept. 9, —
	<i>Accession of Queen Victoria</i> ...	June 20, 1837
VICTORIA	Coronation of the Queen	June 28, 1838
	Chinese war commences	March, 1839
	Penny Postage comes into operation	Jan. 10, 1840
	Marriage of the Queen	Feb. 10, —
	Her life is attempted by Edward Oxford	June 10, —
	Birth of the Princess Royal ...	Nov. 21, —
	Sir Robert Peel Prime Minister	Sept. 8, 1841

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
VICTORIA	<i>Birth of the Prince of Wales...</i>	Nov. 9, 1841
	Income Tax Act passed	Aug., 1842
	Peace of Nankin —
	Emperor of Russia visits England.....	June 1, 1844
	King Louis Philippe visits England.....	Oct. 7, —
	Tractarian agitation .....	... 1844-5
	Railway panic	March, 1846
	Repeal of Corn Laws	June 26, —
	Lord John Russell Prime Minister.....	July 6, —
	Irish famine .....	... 1847
	Chartist demonstration in London	Apr. 10, 1848
	French revolution.....	... —
	Repeal of Navigation Laws ...	June 26, 1849
	Establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Eng- land by the Pope	Nov., 1850
	Great Exhibition opened	May 1, 1851
	Lord Derby Prime Minister ...	Feb. 28, 1852
	Coalition Ministry, and Lord Aberdeen Prime Minister...	Jan. 4, 1853
	England and France declare war against Russia	Mar. 28, 1854
	<i>Battle of the Alma</i>	Sept. 20, —
	<i>Siege of Sebastopol</i>	Oct., —
	<i>Battle of Inkermann</i>	Nov. 5, —
	<i>Battle of Balaklava</i>	Oct. 25, —
	Lord Palmerston Prime Minis- ter	Feb. 12, 1855
	<i>Capture of Sebastopol</i>	Sept. 8, .

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
VICTORIA	Peace with Russia.....	Apr. 19, 1856
	War with China*	Oct., —
	War with Persia*	Nov., —
	<i>Indian Mutiny begins</i>	March, 1857
	The Princess Royal marries Prince Frederick William of Prussia	Jan. 25, 1858
	Lord Derby Prime Minister ...	Mar. 1, —
	Jewish Disabilities Bill passed	July 12, —
	Abolition of the East India Company	July 23, —
	Volunteer rifle corps organised	May-Oct., 1859
	Lord Palmerston Prime Minis- ter	June 24, —
	Commercial Treaty with France	Jan. 23, 1860
	Volunteer review	June 23, —
	Peace with China	Oct. 24, —
	Prince of Wales visits Canada.	July-Oct., —
	Death of the Duchess of Kent	Mar. 16, 1861
	Excitement about "Essays and Reviews" —
	Bankruptcy Laws reformed —
	Disruption of the United States	March, —
	Death of the Prince Consort .	Dec. 14, —
	Distress in the cotton and ma- nufacturing districts begins	April, 1862
	Marriage of the Princess Alice	... —
	Marriage of the Prince of Wales.....	Mar. 10, 1863
	Schleswig-Holstein question —

* See "Dictionary of Battles."

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
VICTORIA	War with the Maoris in New Zealand .....	... 1863
	Birth of Prince Albert Victor of Wales.....	Jan. 8, 1864
	Garibaldi's visit to England ...	Apr.3-27, —
	European conference at London on the Schleswig-Holstein question.....	Ap.24-Je.25 —
	Ionian Islands made over to Greece	June 1, —
	American war ends .....	... 1865
	Death of Richard Cobden.....	Apr. 2, —
	The cattle plague appears.....	June, —
	Prince George of Wales born .	June 3, —
	Negro outbreak in Jamaica —
	Death of the King of the Belgians.....	... —
	Fenianism in Ireland —
	English fleet visits Cherbourg.	Aug. 15, —
	French fleet visits Portsmouth	Aug. 30, —
	Lord Palmerston dies	Oct. 18, —
	Lord Russell Prime Minister —
	Fenianism in Ireland continues	... 1866
	Commission appointed to inquire into the affairs of Jamaica under Sir H. Storks	... —
	Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland	Feb. 17, —
	Failure of Overend & Gurney .	May 10, —
	Prince Alfred created Duke of Edinburgh.....	May 25, —
	Bank of Agra and Masterman's stops payment	June 6, —

D

SOVEREIGN.	EVENTS.	DATE.
VICTORIA	Marriage of Princess Mary with Prince Teck	June 12, 1866
	Resignation of the Russell cabinet	June 26, —
	Marriage of Princess Helena with Prince Christian	July 5, —
	The Derby ministry take office	July 6, —
	Atlantic cable completed	July 27, —

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

OF THE

ROYAL HOUSES.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES OF THE VARIOUS ROYAL HOUSES,

Showing the claims of their Representatives to the Throne; together with their collateral branches.

SAXON KINGS.

800 EGBERT.

836 ETHELWOLF.

858 ETHELBALD. 860 ETHELBERT. 866 ETHELRED I. 871 ALFRED THE GREAT.

901 EDWARD I., ELDER.

925 ATHELSTANE. 940 EDMUND I., ELDER. 946 EDRED.

955 EDWY. 958 EDGAR, PEACEABLE.

975 EDWARD II., MAETR. 979 ETHELRED II., UNREADY.

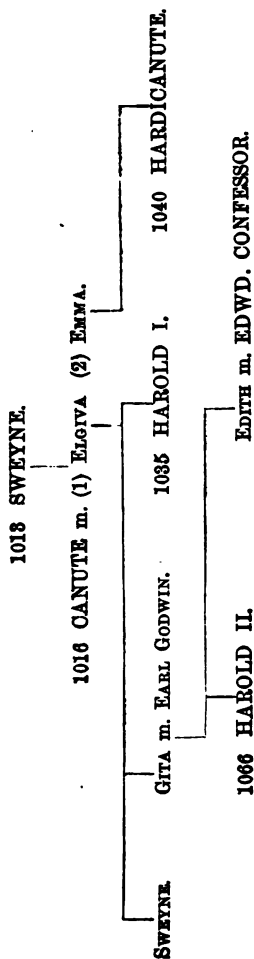
1016 EDMUND II., IRONSIDE. ALFRED. 1042 EDWARD III., CONFESSOR.

EDMUND. EDWARD, OUTLAW.

EDGAR ATHELING. MARGARET, m. MALCOLM I. King of Scotland.
(Saxon line extinct.)

MATILDA, m. HENRY I. of England.
(Thus uniting Saxon and Norman lines.)

DANISH KINGS.



ANGLO-NORMAN KINGS.

GENEALOGY OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,

FROM ROLLO, FIRST DUKE OF NORMANDY.

ROLLO THE GANGER, d. 931.

WILLIAM LONGUE-ÉPÉE, d. 942.

RICHARD I. SANS PEUR, d. 996.

RICHARD II. LE BON, d. 1026.

EMMA, m. ETHELRED.

RICHARD III., d. 1028.

ROBERT THE DEVIL, d. 1035.

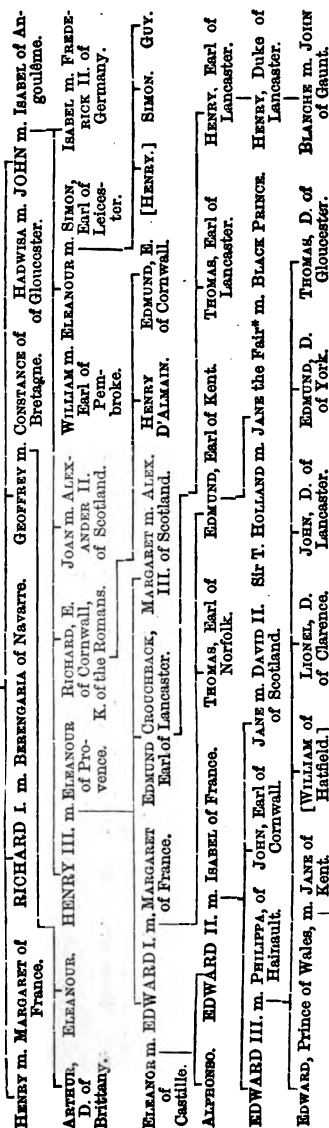
WILLIAM I. (by HARLOTTA) m. MATILDA, d. of BALDWIN, Count of Flanders.

ROBERT. RICHARD. WILLIAM II. HENRY I. m. (1) MATILDA of Scotland; 6 daughters; of whom ADELA,
(2) ADELIZA of Louvain the fourth, m. STEPHEN,
(by whom, no children). Count of Blois.

WILLIAM, m. MATILDA, d. of Fulk of Anjou. HENRY V. of Germany m. MATILDA m. GEOFFREY of Anjou STEPHEN.
(first husband). (second husband).
HENRY II.

THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.

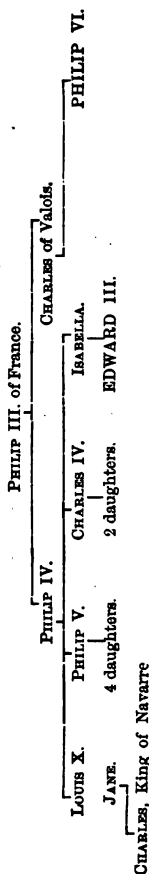
HENRY II. m. ELEANOR of Guienne, ex-Queen of France.



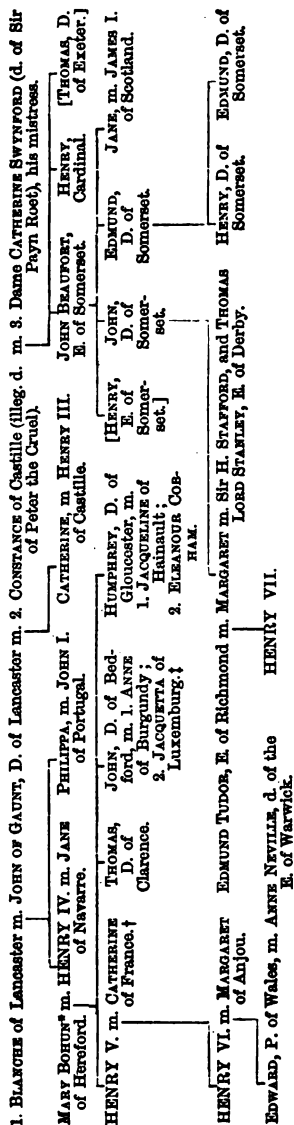
ANNE of Bohemia m. RICHARD II. m. ISABEL of France.

* [Her first marriage with William, Earl of Salisbury, was dissolved. She was the mother of two Hollands, one of whom was Earl of Kent, the other, Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter.]

Shows Edward III.'s claim to the throne of France.



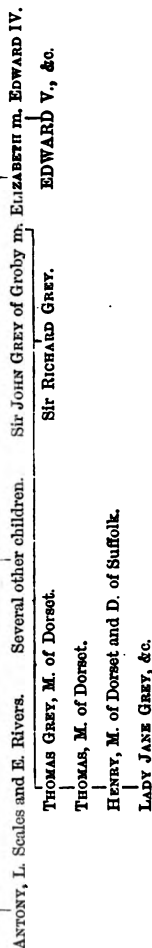
THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.



* [One of her daughters, the lady Philippa, married Eric VII. of Denmark.]

† N.B. Catherine, Q. of Henry V., afterwards married Owen Tudor, and was mother of Edmund, E. of Richmond, and Jasper, E. of Pembroke and D. of Bedford.

‡ N.B. Jacquetta, D. of Bedford, m. Richard Wydeville, E. Rivers.



THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

MARGARET BEAUFORT (sole daughter and heiress of John, Duke of Somerset, m. EDMUND TUDOR, Earl of Richmond (son of Owen Tudor, by Catherine of France, widow of Henry V.).

HENRY VII. m. ELIZABETH of York, daughter of Edward IV.

ARTHUR, Prince of Wales, m. Catherine of Aragon. HENRY VIII. m. 1. CATHERINE of Aragon. 2. ANNE BOLEYN. 3. JANE SEYMOUR. 4. ANNE of Cleves. 5. CATHERINE PARR. 6. CATHERINE PARR. MARGARET, m. 1. JAMES IV. of Scotland. 2. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Earl of Angus. 3. HENRY STUART, Lord Methven. MARY, m. 1. LOUIS XII. of France. 2. CHARLES BRANDON, Duke of Suffolk. 3 other children died in infancy.

MARY (by Catherine of Aragon), m. PHILIP II. of Spain. ELIZABETH (by Anne Boleyn). EDWARD VI. (by Jane Seymour). JAMES V. of Scotland (by James IV.). MARGARET DOUGLAS (by Earl of Angus), m. MATTHEW STUART, Earl of Lenox. FRANCES (by the latter husband), m. HENRY GRAY, Marquis of Dorset.

1. The DAUPHIN m. MARY, Queen of Scots. Lord DARNLEY m. MARY, Queen of Scots. CHARLES STUART, Duke of Lenox. FRANCIS II. of England (House of Stuart). ARABELLA STUART. LADY JANE GREY.

Showing the relationship between Henry VII. and the Duke of Buckingham, and the claim on which the latter founded his pretensions to the throne.

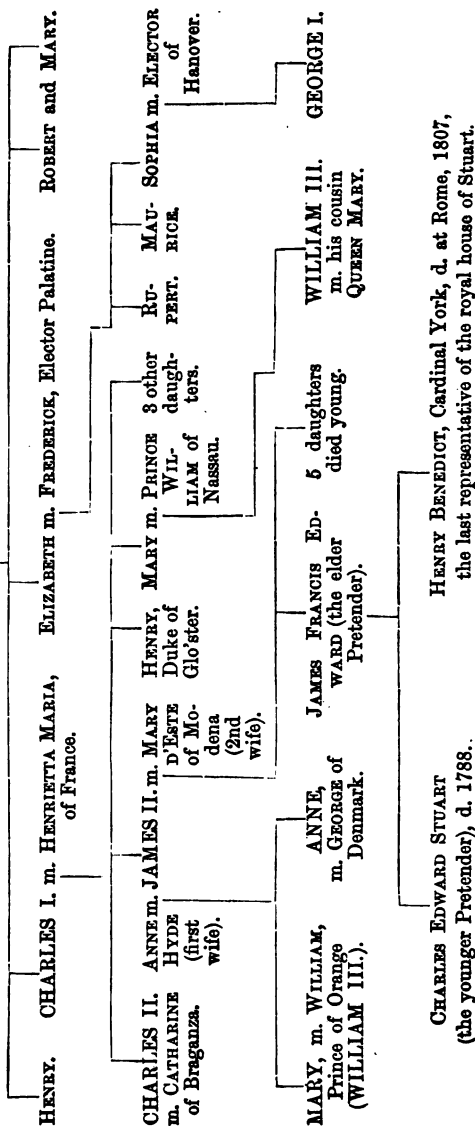
EDWARD III.

JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster, m. CATHERINE SWYNFORD. THOMAS, Duke of Gloucester. JOHN BEAUFORT, Earl of Somerset. ANNE, m. EDMUND, Earl of Stafford. CATHERINE of France (widow of Henry V.), m. OWEN TUDOR. HENRY BEAUFORT, Duke of Somerset. HUMPHREY STAFFORD, Duke of Buckingham. HUMPHREY STAFFORD. EDMUND TUDOR, Earl of Richmond, married MARGARET. HENRY VII. HENRY STAFFORD Duke of Buckingham, beheaded 1483.

THE HOUSE OF STUART.

JAMES I. m. ANNE of Denmark

(son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Lord Darnley, and great-grandson of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., married to James IV. of Scotland).



THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

GEORGE I. (son of the Duke of Brunswick Luneburg, afterwards Elector of Hanover, and Sophia, youngest child of the Elector Palatine and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I.), m. SOPHIA DOROTHY of Zell.

GEORGE II. m. WILHELMINA CAROLINA of Brandenburg-Anspach.			
FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, m. AUGUSTA of Saxe-Gotha.	WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Duke of Cumberland (unn.).	ANNE, m. Prince of Orange, d. 1759.	AMELIA, d. 1786 (unn.).
SOPHIA DOROTHY, m. 1706, FREDERICK WILLIAM, afterwards King of Prussia.			
ELIZABETH, d. 1758 (unn.).			
MARY, m. Landgrave of Hesse Cassel (leaving issue).			
LOUISA, m. FREDERICK V., King of Denmark, (leaving issue).			
GEORGE III. m. SOPHIA CHARLOTTE of Mecklenburg Strelitz.			
EDWARD AUGUSTUS, Duke of York (unn.).	WILLIAM HENRY, Duke of Gloucester, m. Countess WALDEGRAVE.	HENRY FREDERICK, Duke of Cumberland, m. Lady LUTTRELL (no issue).	
AUGUSTA, m. Duke of BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL.			
CAROLINE MATILDA, m. CHRISTIAN VII., King of Denmark.			
FREDERICK WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, m. Princess MARY, daughter of George III. (no issue).			
SOPHIA MATILDA, d. 1844.			
CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAM, Duke of Brunswick, fell at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815.			
CHARLOTTE, m. Duke of WURTEMBERG, d. 1788.			
CAROLINE, m. GEORGE, Prince of Wales (GEORGE IV.), King of Denmark.			
CHARLES FREDERICK, Duke of Brunswick.			
CHARLES MAXIMILIAN, Duke of Brunswick, after his brother's expulsion.			
GEORGE IV. FREDERICK, Duke of Wales, m. CAROLINE of Brunswick.			
EDWARD, Duke of Kent, m. VICTORIA, m. Saxe Meiningen (no issue).	ERNEST, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover, m. FREDERICA of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld.	AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Duke of Sussex.	
ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, Duke of Cambridge, m. AUGUSTA of Hesse Cassel.			
CHARLOTTE, m. King of WURTEMBERG (no issue).			
AGUSTA, d. 1840 (unn.).			
ELIZABETH, m. Landgrave of Hesse (no issue).			
MARY, m. Sophia, m. Amelia, d. 1810 (unn.).			
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, m. LEOPOLD of Saxe-Coburg, late King of the Belgians (no surv. issue).			
GEORGE V., King of Hanover (has issue).			
VICTORIA, Princess Royal, b. Nov. 21, 1840, m. FREDERICK, Prince of Prussia.			
ALICE, b. April 23, 1843, m. Prince Louis of Hesse.			
HELENA, b. May 25, 1846, m. Prince CHRISTIAN of Denmark.			
LOUISA, b. Mar. 18, 1848.			
BEATRICE, b. April 14, 1857.			
ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, b. Jan. 8, 1864.			
GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, b. June 3, 1865.			
Four children.			
Three children.			
AGUSTA, m. Duke of MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (has issue).			
MARY ALMAIDE, m. P. TECE.			

A

**DICTIONARY OF BATTLES AND
SIEGES,**

**ARRANGED IN
ALPHABETICAL ORDER.**

DICTIONARY OF BATTLES AND SIEGES.

Aboukir, or the Nile, Aug. 1 & 2, 1798. Egypt.

The French fleet (17 sail) under Admiral Brueys defeated by the British fleet (15 sail) under Admiral Nelson. This battle gave the title of Baron of the Nile to Nelson.

Acre, St. Jean d', siege of, July 12, 1191. Syria.

Taken by the Crusaders under King Richard I. from the Saracens, after a siege of two years. The French army under Buonaparte repulsed by the Turkish forces, aided by the British fleet under Sir Sydney Smith, March 20—May 20, 1799. Acre was also the scene of another engagement in Nov. 3, 1840, when the British fleet under Sir Robert Stopford severely defeated the Egyptians and took possession of the town.

Aghrim, July 22, 1691. Ireland.

The Irish adherents of James II. under St. Ruth defeated by the troops of William III. under Ginkell. This battle led to the Pacification of Limerick.

Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415. France.

The French army (60,000) under Marshal d'Albret and the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, defeated by the English army (9000) under King Henry V. French loss very great—10,000 killed, 14,000 prisoners.

Ahmedabad, siege of, Jan. 1780. India.

Captured from the Mahrattas by the British under General Goddard.

Ahmednugger, Aug. 12, 1803. India.

Taken from the Mahrattas by the British under Sir A. Wellesley, after a four days' siege.

Albans. See St. Albans.

Albuera, May 16, 1811. Spain.

The French army (24,000) under Marshal Soult defeated by the British and Spanish forces (32,000) under Marshal (afterwards Lord) Beresford. One of the most brilliant achievements of the allies in the Peninsular war. Loss on both sides severe.

Alexandria, March 21, 1801. Egypt.

The French army (16,000) under General Ménou defeated by the British army (12,000) under Sir Ralph Abercromby. Sir Ralph here lost his life, when the command devolved upon General Hutchinson. Ménou surrenders, Sept. 2. Alexandria again taken by Fraser, March 20, 1807 ; British evacuate, Sept. 23, 1807.

Alford, July 2, 1645. Scotland.

General Baillie with a large body of Covenanters defeated by the Marquis of Montrose.

Algesiras Bay, July 7 & 12, 1801. Spain.

The Spanish and French fleets under Admiral Linois defeated by the British fleet under Sir James Saumarez.

Algiers, siege of, Aug. 27, 1816. Africa.

Successfully bombarded by the British fleet under Sir Edward Pellew, aided by a Dutch squadron under Admiral Van Capellan, and the Algerines forced to accept British terms.

Aliwal, Jan. 28, 1846. India.

The Sikhs (19,000) under Sirdar Runjoor Singh Majeetha defeated by the British army (12,000) under Sir Harry Smith.

Alma, Sept. 20, 1854. Crimea.

The Russian army (46,000) under Prince Menschikoff defeated by the British, French, and Turkish forces (57,000) under Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud. Russian loss, over 5000, that of the allies, 3300.

Almanza, April 25, 1707. Spain.

The French and Spanish armies under the Duke of Berwick victorious over the British and Portuguese forces under Lord Galway and the Marquis de Las Minas. Defeat owing to the cowardice of the Portuguese.

Almeida. See Fuentes d'Onore.

Alnwick, July 13, 1174. Northumberland.

The Scotch under King William of Scotland defeated by the English under Ralph de Glanville, with severe loss.

Alumbagh. India.

Taken by the British under Sir James Outram in 1857. Sepoys defeated by him here, Jan. 12 and Feb. 21, 1858.

Ancrum, Feb. 17, 1544-5. Scotland.

The English under Lord Evers defeated by the Scotch under the Earl of Angus.

Anjou. See Baugé.

Annan, Dec. 16, 1332. Scotland.

The adherents of Edward Baliol defeated by the Earl of Moray.

Arcot, siege of. India.

Taken by Clive Aug. 31, 1751. Retaken by the French, but again surrendered to Colonel Coote, Feb. 10, 1760. Besieged by Hyder Ali, when the British under Colonel Baillie suffered severe defeats, Sept. 10 and Oct. 31, 1780.

Argaum, Nov. 29, 1803. Central India.

The Rajah of Berar's forces defeated by the British under General Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Armada, The Spanish, July 21-28, 1588.

The Spanish Fleet (130 ships, 11,000 sailors, 20,000

soldiers, and 2000 volunteers) under the Duke of Medina Sidonia defeated, in the English Channel, by the English fleet under Lord Effingham and Sir Francis Drake. Loss of the Spaniards two-thirds, and of the English one ship.

Arsouf, Sept. 3, 1191. Syria.

Saracens under Saladin defeated by Richard I., who commanded the Christian forces.

Ascalon, battle of, 1191. Syria.

The Christian army under King Richard I. and the Duke of Burgundy victorious over the Saracens under Saladin.

Loss of Saracens, 40,000.

Ashdune, 871. Berks.

Danes defeated by the English under Ethelred.

Assaye, Sept. 23, 1803. India.

The Mahrattas under Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar (44,000) defeated by the British army (4500) under General Arthur Wellesley. British loss, 626 killed, 1580 wounded.

Assingdon, 1016. Essex.

Edmund Ironside defeated by the Danes under Canute. Here almost all the West Saxon nobility perished.

Atherton Moor, June 30, 1643. Warwickshire.

The Parliamentary forces under Lord Fairfax defeated by the Royalists under the Marquis of Newcastle.

Auray, Sept. 29, 1364. France.

The French under Du Guesclin defeated by the English under John Chandos. Here Du Guesclin was taken prisoner.

Awah, Jan. 24, 1858. India.

The Indian rebels defeated by the British under Colonel Holmes.

Badajoz, siege of, March 16—April 6, 1812. Spain.

Besieged by the British under Lord Wellington, and the

French under the Governor Philippon forced to capitulate. This victory compelled the French to retire from Portugal.

Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854. Crimea.

The Russian army (12,000) under General Liprandi defeated by the British and Turkish army under Lords Raglan and Lucan. In this battle occurred the famous charge of the light cavalry brigade under the gallant Earl of Cardigan. Another desperate engagement ensued here on March 25, 1855, in which the Russians lost 2000 men.

Banbury, July 26, 1469. Oxfordshire.

Lancastrians under the Earl of Pembroke defeated by Edward IV.

Bannockburn, June 24, 1314. Scotland.

The English army (100,000) under King Edward II. defeated by the Scotch army (30,000) under King Robert Bruce of Scotland. English loss 50,000.

Bantry Bay, May 1, 1689. Ireland.

An engagement between the English fleet (19 sail) under Admiral Herbert, and the French fleet (33 sail) under Admiral Chateau Renault. Result indecisive.

Barcelona, siege of, Oct. 4, 1705. Spain.

Successfully besieged by the English under the Earl of Peterborough and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and the Spaniards under the Duke de Popoli forced to capitulate.

Bareilly, May 7, 1858. India (Bengal).

The Indian rebels under Bahadoor Khan defeated by the British army under General Walpole.

Barnet, April 14, 1471. Middlesex.

The Lancastrian forces under the Earl of Warwick defeated by those of the Yorkists under Edward IV. Here Warwick fell, and 10,000 Lancastrians were slain.

Barrosa, March 5, 1811. Spain.

The French army (16,000) under Marshal Victor defeated

by the British and Spanish forces (12,000) under General Graham. French loss 3000 slain, that of the British, 1169.

Baugé, or Anjou, March 22, 1421. France.

The English under the Duke of Clarence defeated by the French and Scotch under the Dauphin and the Earl of Buchan. Here the Duke of Clarence fell.

Bayonne, Feb. 24, 1814. France.

Taken by the British. A sally of the French under General Thouvenot repulsed by the British, April 14, 1814. The British loss severe, and Sir John Hope taken prisoner.

Beachy Head, June 30, 1690. Sussex.

The combined English and Dutch fleets (56 sail) under the Earl of Torrington defeated off that promontory by the French fleet (100 ships) under Admiral Tourville.

Behmus Heights, Sept. 19, 1777. N. America.

The American rebels defeated by the British forces under General Burgoyne.

Belleisle, June 7, 1761. France.

Taken from the French by the British forces under Commodore Keppel and General Hodgson. Restored in 1763.

Benburb, June 5, 1646. Ireland.

English under Monroe defeated by O'Neill.

Bergen-op-Zoom, siege of, March 8, 1814. Holland.

Unsuccessfully besieged by the British army under Sir Thomas Graham, and repulsed with great loss by the Dutch.

Berwick, siege of, March 30, 1296. Border town, between England and Scotland.

Successfully besieged by the English under King Edward I., and the Scotch under Sir William Douglas forced to surrender. Attacked by the English in 1333, 1356, 1482, 1648, and 1649.

Beyrout, Oct. 10, 1840. Syria.

Egyptians defeated by allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces.

Bhurtpore, siege of, Jan. 18, 1826. India.

Captured from the Indians under Durjan Sal by the British under Lord Combermere. Enemy's loss 14,000, that of the British, 200.

[It had been previously attacked by Lord Lake, and after a severe engagement with Holkar surrendered to the British, April 2, 1805.]

Blackwater, Aug. 14, 1598. Ireland.

The English forces under Sir Henry Bagnal defeated by the Irish rebels under Tyrone.

Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704. Bavaria.*

The allied French and Bavarian armies (57,000) under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria defeated by the English and Confederate forces (52,000) under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. Loss of the enemy, 24,000 killed and 13,000 prisoners.

Bloreheath, Sept. 23, 1459. Staffordshire.

The Lancastrian forces under Lord Audley defeated by the Yorkists under the Earl of Salisbury.

Bomarsund, siege of, Aug. 16, 1854. Aland Islands, Baltic Sea.

A Russian fort besieged and destroyed by the British fleet under Admiral Sir Charles Napier, aided by the French military contingent under General D'Hilliers.

Borough Bridge, March 16, 1321-2. Yorkshire.

The Earls of Hereford and Lancaster, with the confederate barons, defeated by Edward II.

Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485. Leicestershire.

The forces of King Richard III., betrayed by Sir W. Stanley, defeated by the Lancastrians under the Earl of Richmond. This battle was the last of the rival houses

* Old style, Aug. 2.

of York and Lancaster, and established a new dynasty on the throne.

Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679. Scotland.

The Covenanters under Graham of Claverhouse defeated by the English under the Duke of Monmouth.

Boulogne, siege of, Sept. 14, 1544. France.

Captured from the French under Vervin by the English under King Henry VIII. Restored to the French, March 24, 1549. Again attacked by Lord Nelson, Aug. 15, 1801.

Boyme, July 1, 1690. Ireland.

The forces of James II., defeated by the English under King William III. Here fell the Duke of Schomberg, the friend of William.

Bortell, Sept. 17, 1794. Dutch Brabant.

British and allied forces under the Duke of York defeated by the French under Pichegru.

Bradoc Down, Jan. 20, 1642-3. Cornwall.

Parliament forces under Lord Ruthven defeated by the Royalists under Sir R. Hopton.

Bramham Moor, Feb. 19, 1407-8. Yorkshire.

The Earl of Northumberland defeated by Sir Thomas Rokeby, and Northumberland slain. Here Fairfax was also defeated by the Royalists under the Duke of Newcastle, March 29, 1643.

Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. N. America.

The rebel Americans under Washington defeated by the British forces under Sir William Howe.

Brenneville, Aug. 20, 1119. France.

French under Louis VI. defeated by Henry I. Also called Bremulle or Noyon.

Bristol, siege of, July 27, 1643. Gloucestershire.

Captured from the Parliamentarians by the Royalists under Prince Rupert; but retaken by the Parliament under Cromwell, Sept. 10, 1645.

Buenos Ayres, siege of, July 7, 1807. S. America. See Monte Video.

The British under General Whitelock severely repulsed.

Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775. N. America.

The rebel Americans defeated by the British army under Sir William Howe. British loss severe.

Burgos, siege of, Sept. 19 to Oct. 21, 1812. Spain.

Unsuccessfully besieged by the British and allied forces under Wellington.

Busaco, Sept. 27, 1810. Portugal.

The French under Massena and Ney defeated by the British under Wellington with great loss. After this Wellington retired to the famous lines of Torres Vedras.

Bushire, Dec. 10, 1856. Persian Gulf.

Persians defeated by the British under Admiral Sir H. Leake and General Stalker.

Cadiz, siege of. Spain.

Captured from the Spaniards by the English under the Earl of Essex and Lord Howard of Effingham, June 21, 1596. Attacked unsuccessfully by the English under Sir George Rooke, Aug. 15, 1702, and again attacked by the British fleet under Lord Vincent 1797—99.

Caen, siege of, July, 1346. France.

Taken by the English under Edward III. from the French under Counts Eu and Tancarville; and again on Sept. 4, 1417.

Calais, siege of, Aug. 4, 1347. France.

Captured from the French by the English under King Edward III., after a year's siege. Retaken by the French under the Duke of Guise from the English garrison under Lord Wentworth on Jan. 7, 1558.

Calcutta, siege of, Jan. 1, 1757. India.

Captured from the forces of Surajah Dowlah by the British and Sepoy forces under Lord Clive.

Calpee, siege of, May 23, 1858. India.

Captured from the Indian rebels by the British under Sir Hugh Rose.

Cambuskenneth, Sept. 10, 1297. Scotland.

The English under Earl Warrenne defeated by the Scotch under Wallace.

Camden, Aug. 16, 1780. N. America.

The rebel Americans under General Gates defeated by the British army under Lord Cornwallis. Another battle fought here on April 25, 1781, when the British under Lord Rawdon again defeated the Americans under General Greene.

Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797. Holland.

The Dutch fleet under Admiral de Winter defeated by the British fleet under Admiral Duncan. This victory raised the English admiral to a peerage, by the title of Lord Duncan of Camperdown. The Dutch lost 15 ships.

Canton, siege of, Dec. 29, 1857. China.

Captured from the Chinese by the British and French allies under Admiral Seymour and General Straubenzee. It had been previously attacked by the English on May 30, 1841.

Cape Breton, 1745 and 1758. N. America.

Taken from the French by the British. French loss severe—in the latter engagement 11 ships destroyed and 5000 prisoners taken. Ceded to England in 1763.

Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 16, 1795. Africa.

Taken from the Dutch by the British forces under Admiral Elphinstone and General Clarke. Restored to the Dutch in 1802. Again captured by Sir David Baird in 1806, and finally ceded to England in 1814.

Cape St. Vincent (1st), June 16, 1693. Spain.

The English and Dutch fleets under Admiral Rooke defeated by the French fleet (160 sail) under Admiral Tourville.

Cape St. Vincent (2nd), Feb. 14, 1797.

The Spanish fleet (27 ships) defeated by the British fleet (19 ships) under Sir John Jervis. This victory raised Sir John to the peerage as Earl St. Vincent. Here Nelson was also engaged, and received the Order of the Bath for his gallantry.

Carberry Hill, June 15, 1567. Scotland.

The Royal army under Bothwell defeated by the confederate barons under Lord Hume, and Mary Queen of Scots taken prisoner.

Carnatic, Aug. 27, 1781. India.

The Indian rebels under Hyder Ali defeated by the British under Sir Eyre Coote; decisively overthrown in 1782.

Carthagena, June 13, 1706. Spain.

Taken by the British under Sir John Leake; retaken by the Duke of Berwick, Nov. 7, same year.

Carthagena, March 4, 1741. Spanish settlement in S. America.

Attacked by the British forces under Admiral Vernon and Lord Wentworth, but severely repulsed by the Spaniards.

Castillon, July 20, 1453. France.

The English under the Earl of Shrewsbury defeated by the French under Charles VII. of France. This victory terminated the English dominion in France.

Cawnpore, siege of, June 26, 1857. India.

Taken from the British garrison under Sir Hugh Wheeler by the Indian rebels under Nana Sahib, and the British most cruelly massacred. Retaken by General Havelock in July 17, of the same year.

Cayenne, siege of, Jan. 12, 1809. S. America.

Taken from the French by the British. Restored to France in 1814.

Ceylon, 1782, 1795, 1815. S. of India.

Taken from the Dutch by the British, Jan. 11, 1782, and again, Aug. 26, 1795. Ceded to England in 1802. Complete sovereignty here assumed in 1815, by the British.

Chalgrove Field, June 18, 1643. Oxfordshire.

Parliamentary forces defeated by the Royalists, under Prince Rupert. Here Hampden fell.

Chandernagore, siege of, March 23, 1757. India.

Captured from the French by the British under Lord Clive. Again taken in 1778, 1793, and 1803.

Chang-kia-wan, Sept. 18, 1860. China.

Chinese defeated by the allied French and English under Sir Hope Grant and General Montauban.

Cherbourg, siege of, Aug. 6, 1758. France.

Unsuccessfully defended by the French under the Duc d'Aiguillon against the British forces under Lord Anson and General Bligh. Had been taken by Henry V. in 1418.

Cheriton Down, May 29, 1644. Hampshire.

Royalists under Sir Ralph Hopton defeated by the Parliament under Sir William Waller

Chesapeake, 1781. N. America.

The British fleet under Admiral Greaves defeated by the French fleet under Admiral de Grasse.

Chillianwallah, Jan. 13, 1849. India.

Sikh army under Shere Sing (60,000) defeated by the British (22,000) under Lord Gough. British loss 2300.

Chippawa, July 5, 1814. N. America.

The British army (1800) under General Riall defeated by the Americans (6000) under General Browne. Another

battle a few days after, when the British were victorious, July 25.

Ciudad Rodrigo, siege of, Jan. 19, 1812. Spain.

Captured from the French by the British army under Wellington, after a siege of 11 days.

Clifton Moor, Dec. 18, 1745. Cumberland.

The English under the Duke of Cumberland severely repulsed by the Scotch adherents of the Pretender, Charles Edward.

Clontarf, April 23, 1014. Ireland.

Danes defeated by the Irish under Brian Boromhe.

Colchester, siege of, June 13—Aug. 27, 1648. Essex.

Unsuccessfully defended by the Royalists under Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle against the Parliamentarians under Fairfax. This defeat terminated the last struggle of the Royalists for King Charles I.

Copenhagen (1st), siege of, April 2, 1801. Denmark.

Successfully attacked by the British fleet under Lord Nelson and Admiral Parker, and the Danes forced to capitulate.

Copenhagen (2nd), Sept. 2—5, 1807.

Again attacked by the British forces under Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, and the city and Danish fleet forced to surrender.

Cork, siege of, Sept. 28, 1690. Ireland.

Captured by the English under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince of Wurtemberg from the Irish adherents of James II. under Colonel McKillicut.

Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809. Spain.

The French under Marshal Soult (20,000) defeated by the British (15,000) under Sir John Moore. Here the brave Sir John was killed. British loss severe.

Cravant, July 31, 1423. France.

French and Scotch defeated by the Earl of Salisbury.

Crayford, 457. Kent.

Britons under Vortimer defeated by Hengist.

Cressy, or Creci, Aug. 26, 1346. France.

The French (130,000) under King Philip VI. of France defeated by the English (37,000) under King Edward III. and the Black Prince. The most glorious victory ever obtained by English arms. French loss over 36,000 men.

Cropredy Bridge, June 29, 1644. Oxfordshire.

Between the Royalists under the Earl of Brentford and the Parliamentarians under Waller. A drawn battle.

Culloden, April 16, 1746. Scotland.

The Scotch adherents of the Pretender, Charles Edward, under his command defeated by the English under the Duke of Cumberland. This victory crushed the rebellion.

Deeg, siege of, Oct. 13, 1804. India.

Mahrattas under the Rajah of Bhurtpore defeated by the British under General Fraser and Colonel Monson. The fortress was taken Dec. 14, same year, by Lord Lake.

Delhi, Sept. 11, 1803. India.

The Mahrattas, aided by the French under General Bourquin, defeated by the British under General Lake. Again taken by General Wilson, September 21, 1857.

Denain, July 24, 1712. France.

Allies (Dutch and German) under the Earl of Albemarle defeated by the French under Marshal Villars.

Dettingen, June 16, 1743. Bavaria.

The British, Hanoverian, and Hessian forces (52,000), under King George II. and the Earl of Stair victorious over the French army (60,000) under Marshal Noailles and the Duc de Grammont. Last battle in which an English sovereign commanded in person.

Devizes, July 13, 1643. Wiltshire.

The Parliament forces under Sir William Waller defeated by the Royalists under Prince Maurice.

Dieppe, siege of, July, 1694. France.

Bombarded and burnt by the English fleet under Admiral Russell. Again bombarded by the British fleet in 1794, and Sept. 14, 1803.

Dominica, June 6, 1761. W. Indies.

Taken by the British. Ceded to them by the French in 1763, and in 1783.

Donauwerth, siege of, July 2, 1704. Bavaria.

Taken by the British and Imperialist forces under the Duke of Marlborough from the French and Bavarians under Count Arco.

Donnington, 1643. Lincoln.

Parliament forces defeated by the Royalists under Colonel Cavendish.

Donnington, 1645. Gloucestershire.

Royalists under Lord Aston defeated by the Parliament forces under Colonel Morgan.

Dover, naval battle off, May 19, 1652. Kent.

A drawn conflict between the English fleet under Admiral Blake, and that of Holland under Admiral Van Tromp.

Dubba, March 24, 1843. India.

Indians under Shere Mohammed defeated by the British under Sir Charles Napier.

Dunbar (1st), April 27, 1296. Scotland.

The Scotch under Earls Buchan and Lennox defeated by the English under Lord Warrenne.

Dunbar (2nd), Sept. 3, 1650.

The Scotch under Leslie severely defeated by the English under Cromwell.

Dunblane or Sheriffmuir, Nov. 12, 1715. Scotland.

A drawn battle between the King's forces under the Duke of Argyle, and the rebel Scots under the Earl of Mar.

Dunes, June 4, 1658. France.

The Spaniards defeated by the English and French under Reynolds and Turenne respectively.

Dungan Hill, July 10, 1647. Ireland.

The Irish under General Preston severely defeated by the English under Colonel Jones.

Dunkirk, siege of, June 24, 1658. France.

Taken from the Spaniards by the English and French under Reynolds and Turenne, and granted to the English. Sold by Charles II. in 1662. The British under the Duke of York repulsed by the French under Hoche with severe loss, Sept. 7, 1793.

Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642. Warwickshire.

A drawn battle between the Royalists under King Charles I. and Prince Rupert, and the Parliament forces under the Earl of Essex.

Englien or Steinkirk, Aug. 3, 1692. Belgium.

The British under King William III. (who supported the confederated army of the Netherlands against Louis XIV.) defeated by the French under Marshal Luxembourg.

Espierres, May 22, 1794. Flanders.

The French army under Pichegru defeated by the British and Austrian forces under the Duke of York.

Ethandune, 878. Wiltshire.

Danes defeated by Alfred the Great.

Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265. Worcestershire.

The rebel barons under Simon de Montfort defeated by the forces of Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.). This battle overthrew the conspiracy of the barons.

Falkirk, July 22, 1298. Scotland.

The Scotch under Wallace defeated by the English under Edward I. Another battle, when the adherents of Prince Charles Stuart defeated the king's forces under General Hawley, Jan. 17, 1746.

Ferozeshah, Dec. 21, 1845. India.

Sikhs under Tej Sing (50,000) defeated by the British (16,700) under Sir H. Gough.

Fleurus, June 26, 1794. Belgium.

The allied British, Prussian, and Austrian forces (100,000) under the Prince of Coburg, defeated by the French under Marshal Jourdan.

Flodden Field, Sept. 9, 1513. Northumberland.

The Scotch (50,000) under King James IV. of Scotland defeated by the English (26,000) under the Earl of Surrey. Scotch loss severe; the king and many of his nobles perished on this occasion.

Fontenoy, May 11, 1745. Belgium.

The allied British, Austrian, Dutch, and Hanoverian forces (50,000) under the Duke of Cumberland defeated by the French (76,000) under Marshal Saxe. This battle was lost by the cowardice of the Dutch.

Fourmignè, 1450. France.

The English under Sir Thomas Kyriel defeated by the French under the Count de Clermont.

Fuentes d'Onore, May 3 & 5, 1811. Spain.

The French army (45,000) under Massena defeated by the British (32,000) under the Duke of Wellington.

Fulford, Sept. 20, 1066. Yorkshire.

Edwin and Morcar defeated by the Norwegians under Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, and Tostig.

Furruckabad, Nov. 16, 1804. India.

Indians under Holkar defeated by the British under Lord Lake.

Gainsborough, 1643. Lincolnshire.

Royalists under Colonel Cavendish defeated by the Parliament forces under Oliver Cromwell. The gallant Cavendish fell here.

Ghiznee, siege of, July 23, 1839. Afghanistan.

Taken by the British forces under Sir J. Keane from the Affghans under the son of the King of Cabool. Restored to the Affghans on March 1, 1842, but re-taken by General Nott, Sept. 6, 1842.

Gibraltar, July 24, 1704. Spain.

Taken by the British under Sir George Rooke and the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt from the Spaniards under the Marquis de Salines. Besieged unsuccessfully by the Spaniards and French under the Duke de Crillon from 1779 to 1783, but gallantly defended by General Elliot. This defence raised Elliot to the peerage.

Gisors, Sept. 20, 1198. France.

The French defeated by the English under Richard Cœur de Lion. The motto of the royal arms was taken from the parole used on this day.

Goojerat, Feb. 21, 1849. India.

The Sikh forces (60,000) under Chuttur Singh defeated by the British (25,000) under Lord Gough.

Gorey, June 4, 1798. Ireland.

The King's forces under Colonel Walpole defeated by the Irish rebels with great loss. Here Colonel Walpole fell.

Guinegate or "Spurs," Aug. 16, 1513. France.

The French under the Duc de Longueville defeated by the English and Swiss forces under King Henry VIII. and the Emperor Maximilian.

Gwalior, Aug. 3, 1780. India.

Captured by the British under Captain Popham from the Mahrattas.

Halidon Hill, July 19, 1333. Berwick.

The Scotch under Sir Archibald Douglas defeated by the English under Edward III. This victory led to the installation of Edward Baliol on the throne of Scotland.

Harfleur, siege of, Sept. 22, 1415. France.

Taken from the French by the English under King Henry V. Recaptured in 1450 by the French.

Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066. Sussex.

The Saxons under Harold II. defeated by the Normans under the Duke of Normandy. This victory placed the Duke of Normandy as William I. on the throne of England. Here Harold was slain.

Havannah, Aug. 14, 1762. W. Indies.

Taken by the British under Lord Albemarle from the Spaniards. Restored 1763.

Havre, July 28, 1563. France.

Recaptured by the French under Montmorenci from the English under the Earl of Warwick. Bombarded by the British in 1759 by Admiral Rodney; by Sir Richard Strachan in May 25, 1798; and blockaded in Sept. 6, 1803.

Hedgley Moor, April 25, 1464. Northumberland.

The Lancastrians under Sir R. Percy defeated by the Yorkists under Lord Montacute.

Heligoland, Sept. 5, 1807. North Sea.

Taken from the Danes by the English, and ceded to us Jan. 14, 1814.

Herrings, Feb. 12, 1428-9. France.

French under Counts Clermont and Dunois defeated by the English under Sir John Falstaff. So called because the English were then conveying herrings.

Hexham, May 15, 1464. Northumberland.

Lancastrians under the Duke of Somerset defeated by the Yorkists under Lord Montacute.

Hogue. See *La Hogue*.

Homledown Hill, Sept. 14, 1402. Northumberland.

The Scotch under Earl Douglas defeated by Henry Percy (Hotspur). Scotch loss severe, Earl Douglas taken prisoner.

Hong Kong, Aug. 23, 1839. China.

Captured by the British under Captain Elliott. Ceded to Great Britain, Jan 20, 1841.

Hydrabad, Feb. 17, 1843. India.

The Beloochees defeated by the British under Sir Charles Napier.

Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. Crimea.

British and French allied forces (14,000) under Lord Raglan and General Canrobert victorious over the Russians (46,000) under Liprandi. British loss 2612, Russian over 9000.

Irun, May 17, 1837. Spain.

Carlist forces defeated by the British auxiliary legion under General Evans.

Jamaica, May 3, 1655. W. Indian Island.

Captured from the Spaniards by the English under Admiral Penn and General Venables. Insurrections quelled there in 1796, 1831, and 1865.

Jellalabad, siege of, Nov. 1841—April, 1842. Affghanistan.

Gallantly defended by Sir Robert Sale against a numerous Affghan force. Fortifications destroyed by General Pollock in 1842.

Jhansi, siege of, April 2, 1858. India.

Taken from the Indians by the British under Sir Hugh Rose.

Kars, siege of, June 16—Nov. 25, 1855. Asiatic Turkey.

Gallantly defended by the British and Turkish forces,

(15,000) under Lieutenant Colonel Williams against the Russians (50,000) under General Mouravieff, but finally forced to surrender.

Kilcullen, May 23, 1798. Ireland.

The British forces under General Dundas defeated by the Irish rebels. In a subsequent engagement the rebels were severely defeated.

Killiecrankie, July 17, 1689. Scotland.

Forces of William III. under General Mackay defeated by the adherents of James II. under Viscount Dundee. Here Dundee fell.

Kilsyth, Aug. 15, 1645. Scotland.

Covenanters defeated by Montrose with great loss.

Lagos Bay, Aug. 17 and 18, 1759. Portugal.

French fleet under Admiral De la Clue defeated by the English fleet under Admiral Boscawen.

La Hogue, May 19 and 21, 1692. France.

The French fleet under Admiral Tourville defeated by the English and Dutch fleets under Admirals Russell and Rooke. French loss, 21 ships.

Landen, July 19, 1693. Belgium.

Allies under King William III. defeated by the French under Marshal Luxembourg. Loss of allies 12,000.

Langside, May 13, 1568. Scotland.

The troops of Mary Queen of Scots defeated by the forces of Earl Murray, the Regent of Scotland. Mary now fled to England.

Lansdowne, July 5, 1643. Somersetshire.

A drawn battle between the Royalists under Prince Maurice and the Parliament forces under Sir William Waller.

Laswarree, Nov. 1, 1803. India.

Mahrattas defeated by the British under General Lake.

Leith, siege of, July 5, 1560. Scotland.

Taken from the French and Scotch adherents of the Queen Regent by the English under Lord Grey.

Lewes, May 14, 1264. Sussex.

The army of King Henry III. defeated by the rebel barons under Simon de Montfort. Here the king and his son were taken prisoners.

Lexington, April 19, 1775. United States.

Rebel Americans defeated by the British under General Gage. The first battle of the war of Independence.

Lincoln, Feb. 2, 1140-1. Lincolnshire.

The forces of King Stephen defeated by those of the Empress Maude under the Earl of Gloucester. Here also the forces of Henry III. under the Earl of Pembroke defeated the adherents of the Dauphin Louis, May 19, 1217.

Lisle, siege of, 1708. France.

Taken by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough after a three months' siege. Restored to France in 1713.

Londonderry, siege of, April 20 to July 30, 1689. Ireland.

Successfully defended by the Irish under the Rev. George Walker against the adherents of James II. under General Rosène.

Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. United States.

The American rebels under General Putman defeated by the British under Sir William Howe.

Lucknow, March 8-19, 1858. India.

Taken from the Indian rebels by Sir Colin Campbell.

Mahaoetahi, Nov. 6, 1860. New Zealand.

Maoris defeated by the British under General Pratt.

Maharajpore, Dec. 29, 1843. India.

Mahrattas (18,000) defeated by the British (14,000) under Sir Hugh Gough.

Maida, July 4, 1806. Spain.

The French (7000) under General Regnier defeated by the British (4800) under Sir John Stuart. Loss of the French severe.

Malavilly, March 10, 1799. India.

Mysorean forces under Tippoo defeated by the British under General Harris.

Malo, St. France.

Bombarded by Admiral Benbow in 1693; by Lord Berkeley in July, 1695, and again, Sept. 16, 1758.

Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709. France.

The French (120,000) under Marshal Villars defeated by the allies (100,000) under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. Loss of Allies 18,000, that of the French 15,000.

Marston Moor, July 2, 1644. Yorkshire.

The Royalists under Prince Rupert and the Duke of Newcastle defeated by the Parliament forces under Oliver Cromwell and Lord Fairfax.

Meanee, Feb. 17, 1843. India.

Beloochees (35,000) defeated by the British (2600) under Sir C. Napier. This led to the surrender of Hydrabad.

Mehidpore, Dec. 21, 1817. India.

Indians under Holkar defeated by the British under Sir Thomas Hislop.

Merida, Oct. 28, 1811. Spain.

The French under General Girard defeated by the British under Lord Hill near here. The town taken by Lord Hill, Jan. 10, 1812.

Minden, Aug. 1, 1759. Prussia.

The allied English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and Lord George Sackville, victorious over the French under Marshal de Contades; latter defeated with loss of 7000.

Minorca, Balearic Islands.

Captured in Aug. 1708, by the English under General Stanhope and Sir John Leake. Re-taken by the French and Spanish, June 29, 1756. Again taken by the British under General Stuart, Nov. 15, 1798. Ceded to Spain in 1802.

Monte Video, Feb. 3, 1807. S. America.

Taken by the British under Sir Samuel Auchmuty with great loss. Evacuated the same year (July 7). Re-taken in 1814.

Moodkee, Dec. 18, 1845. India.

Sikhs defeated by the British under Sir Hugh Gough and Sir John Littler. Here Sir Robert Sale fell.

Mooltan, siege of, Jan. 2—22, 1849. India.

Taken by the British under Lord Gough from the Sikhs.

Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 2, 1460—1. Herefordshire.

The Lancastrians under the Earl of Pembroke defeated by the Yorkists under Edward, Duke of York. Lancastrian loss very severe.

Mundesore, Nov. 21—24, 1858. India.

Indian rebels defeated by the British forces under Colonel Holmes.

Naas, May 24, 1798. Ireland.

Irish rebels severely repulsed by the king's forces.

Najara, April 3, 1367. Spain.

The forces of Henry Count of Transtamare defeated by those of the Black Prince. This victory led to the re-establishment of Peter the Cruel on the throne of Castile.

Namur, siege of, July 3—Sept. 1, 1695. Belgium.

Taken from the French under Marshal Boufflers by the allied English and Bavarians under King William III. and Elector of Bavaria.

Nantwich, Jan. 25, 1643-4. Cheshire.

Royalists defeated by the Parliament forces under Lord Fairfax.

Naseby, June 14, 1645. Northamptonshire.

Royalists under King Charles I., Prince Rupert, and Lord Astley, defeated by the forces of the Parliament under Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell. 5000 Royalists taken prisoners.

Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827. Greece.

The Turkish and Egyptian fleets under Ibrahim Pasha defeated by the British, French, and Russian fleets under Admiral Codrington. After this engagement the Turkish navy was almost annihilated, 62 out of 70 sail being lost.

Nesbit Moor, May 7, 1402. Northumberland.

Scotch under Sir P. Hepburn of Hailes defeated by the English under the Percies and Earl of March.

Nevill's Cross, Oct. 12, 1346. Durham.

The Scotch under David Bruce defeated by the English forces of Philippa (wife of Edward III.) under Lord Percy. Scotch king taken prisoner, and 15,000 Scots slain.

Newark, March 21, 1643-4. Nottinghamshire.

Parliament forces defeated by the Royalists under Prince Rupert.

Newbury (1st), Sept. 20, 1643. Berkshire.

Royalists under King Charles I. victorious over the Parliament forces under Essex. Here Lord Falkland fell.

Newbury (2nd), Oct. 27, 1644.

Royalists under King Charles I. again victorious over the Parliament under Waller and the Earl of Manchester.

Newton Butler, July 30, 1689. Ireland.

Irish adherents of James II. under Lord Mountcashel defeated by the Enniskilleners under Gustavus Hamilton.

New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. United States.

British under General Pakenham defeated by the Americans under General Jackson with a loss of 3000.

New York, sieges of. United States.

Captured by the English under Colonel Nichols from the Dutch, Aug. 27, 1664. Surrendered by the Americans to the British, Sept. 15, 1776. Evacuated by the British, Nov. 25, 1783.

Nile. See Aboukir.

Nimeguen, Oct. 28, 1794. Holland.

British forces under the Duke of York defeated by the French.

Another engagement in which the French were defeated, Nov. 8, 1794.

Northallerton or Standard, Aug. 22, 1138. Yorkshire.

Scotch under King David defeated by the English under Earls Albemarle and Ferrers.

Northampton, July 10, 1460. Northamptonshire.

Lancastrians under King Henry VI. and the Duke of Buckingham defeated by the Yorkists under the Duke of York. King taken prisoner.

North Foreland, June 1—4, 1666.

The English fleet (54 sail) under Albemarle and Prince Rupert defeated by the Dutch fleet (80) under De Ruyter and Van Tromp. By some authorities it is considered a drawn battle. The Dutch had been defeated here June 2 and 3, 1653; and again on July 25, 1666, were totally vanquished.

Orakau, siege of, April 4, 1864. New Zealand.

The Maories defeated by the British under General Cameron.

Orleans, siege of, Oct. 12, 1428. France.

Besieged by the English under Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,

but repulsed by the French under Gaucour. And again repulsed by the French under the Maid of Orleans, April 29, 1429. The siege raised May 8 same year.

Orthez, Feb. 27, 1814. France.

The French under Marshal Soult defeated by the British and Spanish forces under the Duke of Wellington.

Ostend, siege of, May 19, 1798. France.

Unsuccessfully attacked by the British, who were forced to surrender to the French. Had been taken by the Confederates under Marlborough, July 6, 1706.

Otterburn, Aug. 10, 1388. Northumberland.

English under the Percies defeated by the Scotch under Earl Douglas. Here Douglas fell. On this battle the ballad of "Chevy Chace" is founded.

Oudenarde, July 11, 1708. Belgium.

The French defeated by the British and allies under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

Oulart, May 27, 1798. Ireland.

The King's troops under Colonel Foote defeated by the Irish rebels under Father John Murphy.

Pa-li-chiau, Sept. 21, 1860. China.

Chinese defeated by the allied French and English under Sir Hope Grant and General Montauban.

Passaro, Cape, July 31, 1718. Sicily.

The Spanish fleet under De Castinita defeated by the British under Admiral Byng. Spanish loss 13 ships.

Patay, June 18, 1429. France.

The English under Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, defeated by the French under the Earl of Richemont. Here Joan of Arc was present, and Talbot taken prisoner.

Petropaulouski. Asiatic Russia.

Unsuccessfully bombarded by the English, and French squadrons, Aug. 31—Sept. 7, 1854.

Philiphburgh, Sept. 13, 1645. Scotland.

Royalists under the Marquis of Montrose defeated by the Scotch Covenanters under David Leslie, with great slaughter.

Pinkey, Sept. 10, 1547. Scotland.

The Scotch under the Earl of Arran defeated by the English under the Earl of Hertford. Scotch loss 10,000.

Plassey, June 23, 1757. India.

Indian forces (68,000) under Surajah Dowlah defeated by the British (3000) under Lord Clive. This victory laid the foundation of our empire in India.

Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356. France.

The French under King John II. defeated by the English under Edward the Black Prince. King John was taken prisoner, and the loss of the French nobility very great.

Pollilore, Aug. 27, 1781. India.

The Mahrattas under Hyder Ali defeated by the British under Sir Eyre Coote.

Pondicherry, French Settlement in. India.

Unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1748, but taken by them in 1761, 1778, 1793, and 1803. Restored to France in 1815.

Pont Achin. See Espierres.

Portland, Island of, Feb. 18, 1652-3. Off Dorsetshire.

The Dutch fleet (73 sail) under Van Tromp defeated by the English fleet (70 sail) under Admiral Blake. Dutch lost 11 men of war and 60 merchantmen.

Porto Bello, siege of, Nov. 20, 1739. S. America.

Taken from the Spaniards by the British under Admiral Vernon. Again taken by Vernon in 1742.

Porto Novo, July 1, 1781. India.

Mahrattas (80,000) under Hyder Ali defeated by the British (9500) under Sir Eyre Coote. Enemy's loss 10,000.

Prescott, Nov. 17 and 18, 1838. Upper Canada.

Canadian rebels defeated by the British under Major Young and Colonel Dundas.

Preston, Nov. 12, 1715. Lancashire.

Scotch insurgents under Forster defeated by the British forces under Generals Wills and Carpenter. Near here the Royalists under Sir B. Langdale were defeated by Cromwell, Aug. 17, 1648.

Preston Pans, Sept. 21, 1745. Scotland.

The King's forces under Sir John Cope defeated by the Scotch insurgents under Prince Charles Stuart.

Prince Edward's Island, siege of. N. America.

Taken from the French by the British in 1745 and 1758. Ceded to England in 1763.

Pyrenees, July 28, 1813. Spain.

The French army under Marshal Soult defeated by the British under the Duke of Wellington.

Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815. Belgium.

French under Marshal Ney defeated by the British and allied troops under the Duke of Brunswick, Prince of Orange, and Sir Thomas Picton. Here the Duke of Brunswick fell.

Quebec. Canada.

Reduced first by the English in 1626. Unsuccessfully besieged by them in 1711. Surrendered to the British on Sept. 18, 1759, after the famous battle on the Heights of Abraham, when Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm, Sept. 13, and there lost his life. Ceded to us in 1763. Besieged in vain by the Americans under General Montgomery during the War of Independence, Dec. 31, 1775.

Quiberon Bay, Nov. 20, 1759. France.

French fleet under Admiral Conflans defeated by the

British fleet under Admiral Hawke. This victory prevented the projected invasion of Great Britain.

Ramillies, May 23, 1706. Belgium.

The French army under the Elector of Bavaria and Marshal de Villeroy defeated by the British and allied troops under the Duke of Marlborough. This victory accelerated the fall of Brussels and Louvain.

Ramnuggur, Dec. 3, 1848. India.

Sikhs under Shere Singh severely defeated by the British under Lord Gough.

Rangoon, sieges of. Burmese Empire.

Taken by the British under Sir A. Campbell on May 11, 1824. Ceded to the Burmese in Dec. 1826. Again taken by General Godwin, April 14, 1852, and annexed to our dominions the December following.

Rathmines, Aug. 2, 1649. Ireland.

Irish rebels under the Marquis of Ormond defeated by the Royalist forces under Colonel Jones.

Rolica, Aug. 16, 1808. Portugal.

French army under General Delaborde defeated by the British and Portuguese under Sir A. Wellesley.

Ross, June 4, 1798. Ireland.

Irish rebels under General Harvey defeated by the royal troops under General Johnston.

Roundaway Down, July 13, 1643. Wilts.

Parliament forces under Sir William Waller defeated by the Royalists under Lord Wilmot with great slaughter.

Saint Albans, May 22, 1455. Hertfordshire.

Lancastrians under King Henry VI. and Duke of Somerset defeated by the Yorkists under the Duke of York. Lancastrian loss 4000. First victory in the wars of Roses.

Saint Albans. Another engagement, Feb. 17, 1460–1.

The Yorkists under the Earl of Warwick defeated by the Lancastrians under Queen Margaret of Anjou.

Saint Philips, siege of, July 7, 1756. Minorca.

The British under General Blakeney forced to capitulate to the French under Galissoniere and the Duc de Richelieu.

Saint Sebastian, siege of, June 29 to Aug. 31, 1813. Spain.

Taken from the French by the British under General Graham, with great loss of our men.

Here the Carlists were defeated by the British Auxiliary Legion under General De Lacy Evans on October 1, 1836.

Saint Vincent. See *Cape St. Vincent.*

Salamanca, July 22, 1812. Spain.

French army under Marshal Marmont defeated by the British and allies under the Duke of Wellington. This victory led to the capture of Madrid.

Saldanha Bay, Aug. 17, 1796. Africa.

Dutch squadron under Admiral Lucas defeated by the British fleet under Sir George Keith Elphinstone. This victory raised Elphinstone to the peerage.

Santa Cruz, July 24, 1797. Canary Isles.

Unsuccessfully attacked by Nelson, who lost his arm here, and 141 of his officers.

Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. N. America.

British under General Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans under General Gates.

Sebastopol or Sevastopol, siege of. Crimea.

Taken by the allied French and English from the Russians, after a siege lasting eleven months, viz. Oct. 17, 1854, to Sept. 8, 1855. Restored to Russia, July 12, 1856.

Sedgemoor, July 6, 1685. Somersetshire.

The followers of the Duke of Monmouth, under himself and

Lord Grey, defeated by the royal troops under Feversham and Churchill. This defeat led to the capture and execution of the duke.

Selby, April 11, 1644. Yorkshire.

Royalists under Colonel Bellasis defeated by the Parliament forces under Lord Fairfax.

Seringapatam, siege of, May 4, 1799. India.

Stormed by the British under Major-General David Baird, and taken from the Indian forces under Tippoo. Here Tippoo was slain.

Sheriffmuir. See Dumblane.

Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403. Shropshire.

Rebel nobles under Percy (Hotspur) defeated by the royal troops under King Henry IV. Here Percy fell. This battle is also called that of Hateley Field.

Sluys, June 24, 1340. Holland.

The French fleet severely defeated by the English fleet under King Edward III. 230 French ships were taken, and 30,000 Frenchmen killed.

Sobraon, Feb. 10, 1846. India.

Sikhs defeated by the British army under Sir Hugh Gough. British loss of killed and wounded, 2338 ; that of the Sikhs, 13,000.

Solway Moss, Nov. 25, 1542. Cumberland.

Scotch defeated by the English under General Dacre and Sir Philip Musgrave.

Southwold Bay, or Solebay, May 28, 1672. Suffolk.

The Dutch fleet defeated by the united English and French fleets under the Duke of York. A most severe engagement. Here fell the Earl of Sandwich.

Spurs. See Guinegate.

Standard. See Northallerton.

Stanford Bridge, Sept. 25, 1066. Sussex.

English and Flemish, under Tostig and Harold

Hardrada, defeated by the Saxons under Harold II., King of England.

Steinkirk. See *Enghien*.

Stoke, June 16, 1487. Staffordshire.

The supporters of Lambert Simnel defeated, and Lambert taken prisoner by the royal troops.

Stratton Hill, May 16, 1643.

Parliament forces under the Earl of Stamford defeated by the Royalists under Sir R. Hopton.

Sutlej. See *Aliwal*.

Talavera, July 27, 28, 1809. Spain.

The French army (47,000) under Marshals Victor and Sebastiani defeated by the British and Spanish forces (49,000) under Sir Arthur Wellesley. French loss 10,000 ; British 800, and 4000 wounded.

Taranak, June 30, 1860. New Zealand.

British repulsed by the Maoris.

Tarbes, March 20, 1814. S. France.

The French army under Marshal Soult defeated by the British under the Duke of Wellington.

Tauranga, April 28, 1864. New Zealand.

British under General Cameron repulsed by the Maoris. In another engagement, June 21, the Maoris were defeated.

Tenchebray, 1106. France.

Normans under Duke Robert (son of William I.) defeated by the English under Henry I., and the duke taken prisoner.

Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471. Gloucestershire.

Lancastrians under Queen Margaret defeated by the Yorkists under Edward IV. Here the queen and her son were taken prisoners. Last battle of the Roses.

Toulon, Aug. 27, 1793. France.

Surrendered to the British fleet under Admiral Lord Hood.

French repulsed here on Nov. 15, 1793. Evacuated by the British Dec. 19, same year.

Toulouse, April 10, 1814. France.

The French army under Marshal Soult defeated by the British Peninsular forces under the Duke of Wellington. Loss of the French 10,000; of the Allies 4500.

Towton, March 29, 1461. Yorkshire.

Lancastrians (60,000) under the Duke of Somerset defeated by the Yorkists (40,000) under the Earl of Warwick. This battle established Edward IV. on the throne.

Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. Spain.

French and Spanish fleets (38) under Admirals Villeneuve, Alava, and Gravina, defeated by the British fleet (37) under Lord Nelson and Admiral Collingwood. 19 of the enemy's ships were taken. Here Nelson fell.

Trincomalee, Aug. 26, 1795. Ceylon.

Taken from the Dutch by the British under Colonel Stewart.

Trinidad, Feb. 21, 1797. W. Indies.

Taken from the Spaniards by the British under Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

Ushant, naval battle of, July 27, 1778. France.

A drawn conflict between the British fleet under Admiral Keppel, and the French fleet under Count D'Orvilliers. Another engagement, in which the French under Jean Bon St. André were signally defeated by Lord Howe in the famous action of June 1, 1794.

Valenciennes, siege of, May 23—July 26, 1793. France.

Taken from the French by the British and allied troops under the Duke of York and Prince Coburg.

Verneuil, Aug. 17, 1424. France.

The French and Scotch under Earl of Buchan and Count

de Narbonne defeated by the English under the Duke of Bedford.

Vigo, Oct. 12, 1702. Spain.

French and Spanish fleets defeated by the English and Dutch fleets under Sir George Rooke. Again taken by the English in 1719 and 1809.

Villa Franca, April 10, 1812. Portugal.

French cavalry under Marshal Soult defeated by the British under Sir Stapleton Cotton.

Vimeira, August 21, 1808. Portugal.

French and Spanish forces under Marshal Junot defeated by the British under the Duke of Wellington. Loss of the enemy, 1800 ; British, 720.

Vincent, St. See Cape.

Vinegar Hill, June 21, 1798. Ireland.

Irish rebels defeated by the royal troops under General Lake. Loss great on both sides.

Vittoria, June 21, 1813. Spain.

French army (72,000) under Marshal Jourdain and Joseph Buonaparte defeated by the British (70,000) under the Duke of Wellington. French loss severe.

Wakefield, Dec. 31, 1460. Yorkshire.

Yorkists under Richard Duke of York defeated by the Lancastrians under Queen Margaret. Here the Duke of York fell, and was succeeded by his son, afterwards Edward IV.

Walcheren Expedition.

An expedition of 30,000 men and 60 sail, under Lord Chatham, sent out to check Napoleon's influence in Holland, July 28, 1809. Flushing was taken, Aug. 16, but fever set in, and they had to evacuate the Island of Walcheren, Nov.—Dec., having achieved nothing, and with a severe loss of men.

Waterloo, June 18, 1815. Belgium.

The French army (71,947) under Napoleon, Prince Jerome, and Ney, defeated by the British and Allies (67,661) under the Duke of Wellington, Lord Uxbridge, Lord Somerset, &c. The opportune arrival of Blucher with 50,000 men changed the fate of the day, which was going hard with the Allies. British loss 23,991, including killed and wounded ; French 40,000.

Wigan, 1643. Lancashire.

Royalists under the Earl of Derby defeated by the Parliament forces under Sir John Smeaton.

Another engagement here, in which the Earl was again defeated by the Parliament, under Colonel Lilburne, Aug. 25, 1651.

Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651. Worcestershire.

Scotch under Charles II. defeated by the forces of Cromwell with great loss. 2000 slain and 8000 made prisoners.

York Town, Oct. 19, 1781. N. America.

The British garrison under Lord Cornwallis capitulated to the French and American forces under Washington and Count Rochambeau.

Zutphen, siege of, Sept. 22, 1586. Holland.

British auxiliaries under the Earl of Leicester, aiding the Spaniards, repulsed by the Dutch. Here Sir Philip Sydney fell.

LINES OF BIOGRAPHY.

*** * Words in inverted commas after the names of individuals refer to their most famous works.**

LINES OF BIOGRAPHY.

BORN.		DIED.
Oct. 14, 1757	<i>Abbot, Charles.</i> 1st Lord Colchester. Speaker of the House of Commons. "Rules and Orders of the King's Bench."	May 8, 1829
Oct. 7, 1762	<i>Abbot, Charles.</i> 1st Lord Tenterden. Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.	Nov. 4, 1832
Oct. 29, 1562	<i>Abbot, George.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. One of the translators of the New Testament.	Aug. 4, 1633
... 1560	<i>Abbot, Robert.</i> Bishop of Salisbury. Polemical divine.	Mar. 2, 1618
1117 or 1119	<i>A'Beckett, Thomas.</i> Archbp. of Canterbury. A violent opposer of the royal encroachments on the privileges of the Church. Canonised.	Dec. 29, 1170
... 1780?	<i>Abel, Clarke.</i> Surgeon and naturalist. Historian of Lord Amherst's Embassy to China.	Dec. 26, 1826
Oct. 15, 1745	<i>Abercromby, Alex., Lord.</i> A Scotch judge and writer.	Nov. 17, 1795

BORN.		DIED.
	One of the originators of the "Mirror."	
Nov. 11, 1781*	<i>Abercrombie, John.</i> A Scotch Physician. "Intellectual Powers," &c.	Nov. 14, 1844
Oct. 7, 1734	<i>Abercromby, Sir Ralph.</i> A famous general. Commanded the expedition sent to the relief of Egypt.	Mar. 28, 1801
Jan. 28, 1784	<i>Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of.</i> Statesman. Prime minister from 1852—1855.	Dec. 13, 1860
April 3, 1764	<i>Abernethy, John.</i> A famous surgeon and anatomist; author of several medical works.	Apr. 20, 1831
... 1769	<i>Abinger, James Scarlett, Lord.</i> Chief Baron of the Exchequer.	Apr. 7, 1844
... ..	<i>Acca, St.</i> Benedictine monk. Bishop of Hexham.	Oct. 20, 740
May 24, 1763	<i>Adair, Sir Robert.</i> Ambassador at Vienna and Constantinople.	Oct. 3, 1855
June 24, 1741	<i>Adam, Alex.</i> LL.D. Scholar. "Roman Antiquities."	Dec. 18, 1809
... ..	<i>Adam Scotus.</i> A monk of Melrose. "Life of David I. of Scotland."	circa 1195
July 21, 1751	<i>Adam, Rt. Hon. William.</i> Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court, Scotland.	Feb. 17, 1839

* Some Oct. 12, 1780.

BORN.		DIED.
... 1764	<i>Adams, John.</i> Mutineer. Colonised Island of Pitcairn.	May 5, 1829
... 1536	<i>Adamson, Patrick.</i> Archbishop of St. Andrew's.	Fb. 19, 1591-2
May 30, 1757*	<i>Addington, Henry.</i> Viscount Sidmouth. Statesman. Prime minister from 1801-4.	Feb. 15, 1844
... 1632	<i>Addison, Launcelot.</i> Dean of Lichfield.	Apr. 20, 1703
May 1, 1672	<i>Addison, Joseph.</i> Son of above. Writer and statesman. Essays in the "Tatler," "Spectator," "Guardian," &c., "Cato."	June 17, 1719
Aug. 13, 1792	<i>Adelaide,</i> Queen of England. Wife of William IV.	Dec. 2, 1849
... 656	<i>Adhelme,</i> Bishop of Sherborne. Canonised.	May 25, 709
... 1100?	<i>Adrian IV.</i> Nich. Brakespear. First Englishman who ever attained the papal dignity.	Sept. 1, 1159
Nov. 9, 1721	<i>Akenside, Mark.</i> Physician and poet. "Pleasures of Imagination."	June 23, 1770
... 1171?	<i>Alan.</i> Abbot of Tewkesbury. "Life of Thomas A'Becket."	... 1201
... 1532	<i>Alan, or Allen, William.</i> Cardinal. Opposed the accession of Elizabeth.	Oct. 6, 1594
Mar. 7, 1670	<i>Aland, Sir John Fortescue.</i> Baron Fortescue. Baron of	Dec. 19, 1746

* Some 1755.

BORN.		DIED.
... ..	the Exchequer. "Stradling <i>versus</i> Styles," a legal bur- lesque. <i>Alban, St.</i> First British mar- tyr.	... 304?
Aug. 26, 1819	<i>Albemarle.</i> See <i>Monk.</i> <i>Albert Francis Augustus Charles</i> <i>Emmanuel.</i> Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha. Married Queen Victoria.	Dec. 14, 1861
Between 1430 and 1440.	<i>Alcock, John.</i> Bishop of Ely. Founded Jesus Coll., Cam- bridge.	Oct. 1, 1500
... 1647	<i>Aldrich, Henry.</i> Dean of Ch. Ch. Oxford. Logician, the- ologian, and musician.	Dec. 14, 1710
... 1580?	<i>Alexander, Sir William.</i> Earl of Stirling. Scotch states- man and poet.	Feb. 12, 1639-40
848 or 849	<i>Alfred the Great.</i> King of the West Saxons in England.	Oct. 28, 900?
... ..	<i>Alfric.</i> Archbishop of Canter- bury. Anglo-Saxon writer.	Nov. 16, 1006
... 1782	<i>Allan, Sir William.</i> Scotch historical painter.	Feb. 23, 1850
... 1476?	<i>Allen, John.</i> Archbishop of Dublin.	July 28, 1534
Jan. 1771	<i>Allen, John.</i> Physician. His- torical writer.	Apr. 10, 1843
Sept. 1, 1566	<i>Alleyn, Edward.</i> Celebrated actor. Founded Dulwich College.	Nov. 25, 1626
... ..	<i>Alured of Beverley.</i> Historian	... 1126?

BORN.		DIED.
Ja. 23, 1688-9	<i>Ames, Joseph.</i> Antiquarian. "Typographical Antiquities."	Oct. 7, 1759
Ja. 29, 1716-7	<i>Amherst, Jeffrey, Lord.</i> Military commander in Canada. Field-marshal in 1796.	Aug. 3, 1797
Jan. 14, 1773	<i>Amherst, William Pitt, Earl of.</i> Governor-general of India from 1823 to 1837.	Mar. 15, 1857
1531 or 1540	<i>Anderson, Sir Edmund.</i> Lord Chief Justice. Tried Mary Queen of Scots. "Reports."	Aug. 1, 1605
Aug. 5, 1662	<i>Anderson, James.</i> Scotch historian. "History of Mary Queen of Scots."	Apr. 3, 1728
... 1751	<i>André, Major John.</i> An English officer executed in the American War whilst negotiating a peace.	Oct. 2, 1780
... 1555	<i>Andrews, Lancelot.</i> Bishop of Winchester. A celebrated linguist. "Tortura Torti."	Sept. 25, 1626
May 17, 1768	<i>Anglesey, Henry William Paget, Marquis of.</i> Field-marshal. Master-general of the Ordnance in 1827.	Apr. 29, 1854
Sept. 22, 1516	<i>Anne of Cleves.</i> Wife of Henry VIII.	July 17, 1557
... 1574	<i>Anne of Denmark.</i> Wife of James I.	Mr. 10, 1618-9
Feb. 6, 1663-4	<i>Anne, Q. of England.</i> Daughter of James II. Married Prince George of Denmark.	Aug. 1, 1714

BORN.			DIED.
...	1033	<i>Anselm.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. Disputed the royal right of investiture. Canonised. "Monologium."	Apr. 21, 1109
Apr. 23,	1697	<i>Anson, George, Lord.</i> Commander of the expedition against the Spaniards in the South Seas.	June 6, 1762
Oct. 31,	1724	<i>Anstey, Christopher.</i> Poet. "New Bath Guide."	... 1805
...	1704	<i>Arabella Stuart.</i> See <i>Stuart.</i>	
...	1538	<i>Aram, Eugene.</i> Schoolmaster at Knaresborough. Executed for murder.	Aug. 6, 1759
...	1538	<i>Arbuthnot, Alex.</i> Scotch reformer and historian.	Oct. 20, 1583
...	1675	<i>Arbuthnot, John.</i> Physician. "Memoirs of Scriblerus," &c.	Fb. 27, 1734-5
...	1598	<i>Argyle, Archib. Campbell, 8th Earl of.</i> Covenanter. Executed for high treason.	May 27, 1661
...	...	<i>Argyle, Archib. Campbell, 9th Earl of.</i> Partisan of Monmouth. Executed.	June 30, 1685
Oct. 10,	1678	<i>Argyle and Greenwich, John Campbell, 2nd Duke of.</i> General under Marlborough. Diplomatist.	Sept. 3, 1743
Dec 23,	1732	<i>Arkwright, Sir Richard.</i> Inventor of the spinning-jenny. Knighted in 1786.	Aug. 3, 1792
...	1618	<i>Arlington, Henry Bennet, Earl</i>	July 28, 1685

BORN.		DIED.
	<i>of. Statesman. One of the members of the Cabal.</i>	
... 1709	<i>Armstrong, John. Physician and poet. "The Art of Preserving Health," &c.</i>	Sept. 7, 1779
May 28,*1710	<i>Arne, Dr. Thomas Augustine. Musical composer. "Rosa-mond," "Alfred," &c.</i>	Mar. 5, 1778
June 13, 1795	<i>Arnold, Rev. Thos., D.D. Head master of Rugby School. Professor of Modern History at Oxford.</i>	June 12, 1842
... ..	<i>Arthur. King of Britain</i>	... 542?
... 1187	<i>Arthur, Duke of Brittany. Murdered by his uncle King John.</i>	Apr. 5, 120
... 1583	<i>Arundel, Blanche, Lady. Loyalist. Defended Wardour Castle against the Parliament.</i>	... 1649
... 1353	<i>Arundel, Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury. Persecutor of the Lollards.</i>	Fb. 20, 1412-3
... 1515?	<i>Asham, Roger. Tutor to the family of Henry VIII. Latin Secretary to Elizabeth.</i>	Dec. 30, 1568
Oct. 27, 1774	<i>Ashburton, Alex. Baring, Lord. Statesman. President of Board of Trade in 1834. Diplomatist.</i>	May 12, 1848
May 23, 1617	<i>Ashley, Lord. See Cooper.</i> <i>Ashmole, Elias. Antiquary.</i>	May 18, 1692

* Some March 12.

BORN.		DIED.
	Founded the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.	
... 1668	<i>Astell, Mary.</i> A polemical writer for the advancement of her sex.	May 24, 1731
... 895 ?	<i>Athelstan.</i> Succeeded Edward the Elder as King of England.	Oct. 25, 941
... 1621	<i>Atkyns, Sir Robert.</i> Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Speaker of the House of Commons.	1709 or 1711
Mr. 6, 1661-2	<i>Atterbury, Francis.</i> Bishop of Rochester. A zealous Jacobite. Exiled.	Fb. 15, 1731-2
1765 or 1767	<i>Atwood, Thomas.</i> Musical composer.	Mar. 24, 1838
... 1756	<i>Auchmuty, Sir Samuel.</i> General. Commanded the British troops in South America in 1806. Captured Monte Video, 1807.	Aug. 11, 1822
Oct. 13, 1784	<i>Auckland, George Eden, 2nd Baron.</i> Governor-general of India from 1835 to 1842. Raised to an earldom.	Jan. 1, 1849
... 1488	<i>Audley, Thomas, Lord.</i> Chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII.	Apr. 30, 1544
... ...	<i>Augustine, St.</i> "The Apostle of the English." Archbishop of Canterbury.	... 607 ?
1775	<i>Austen, Jane.</i> Novelist	July 24, 1817

BORN.	DIED.
... 1521	<i>Aylmer, John.</i> Bishop of London. Active reformer. June 3, 1594
... 1708?	<i>Aylloffe, Sir Joseph.</i> Author and antiquary. Keeper of the State Papers. Apr. 19, 1781
... ...	<i>Ayscue, Sir George, or Ayscough.</i> A celebrated admiral in the service of the Commonwealth, and afterwards in that of Charles II. Captured by the Dutch.
... 1570	<i>Ayton, Sir Robert.</i> A Scotch poet and courtier. Mar. 1637-8
... 1813	<i>Aytoun, William Edmondstoune.</i> Poet and writer. Professor of Belles Lettres in Edinburgh University. Aug. 4, 1865
... ...	<i>Babington, Anthony.</i> Conspirator. Executed for his attempt to assassinate Queen Elizabeth. Sept. 20, 1586
June 1756	<i>Babington, William.</i> Mineralogist. Founder of the Geological Society, London. Apr. 29,* 1833
Ja. 22, 1560-1	<i>Bacon, Francis,</i> Viscount St. Alban's. Statesman and philosopher. Accused of peculation as lord chancellor, and dismissed from office. Apr. 9, 1626 "Novum Organum," &c.

* Some May 29.

BORN.			DIED.
Nov. 24, 1740	<i>Bacon, John.</i>	Sculptor.....	Aug. 7, 1799
... 1510	<i>Bacon, Sir Nicholas.</i>	Lord Keeper. First lord keeper that ranked as lord chancellor.	Feb. 20, 1578-9
... 1214	<i>Bacon, Roger.</i>	Friar and philosopher. "Opus Majus," &c.	June 11, 1292?
... 1584?	<i>Baffin, William.</i>	Navigator and Arctic explorer.	May, 1622
Sept. 23, 1781	<i>Bagot, Chas., Rt. Hon., G.C.B.</i>	Ambassador at the Hague in 1820 ; and Governor-general of Canada in 1841.	May 19, 1843
... ..	<i>Bagshaw, Edward.</i>	Political writer.	... 1662
... 1762	<i>Baillie, Joanna.</i>	Scotch poetess and dramatic writer. "Plays on Passions."	Feb. 23, 1851
Oct. 27, 1761	<i>Baillie, Matthew.</i>	Physician and anatomist.	Sept. 23, 1823
Apr. 28, 1774	<i>Baily, Francis.</i>	Astronomer. Founder of the Astronomical Society. <i>Baily's Beads.</i>	Aug. 30, 1844
... ..	<i>Bainbrigg, Christopher.</i>	Archbishop of York. Cardinal.	July 14, 1514
Dec. 6, 1757	<i>Baird, Gen. Sir David.</i>	General in the British army. Served in India, Egypt, the Peninsula, and at the Cape of Good Hope.	Aug. 18, 1829
Dec. 9, 1575	<i>Baker, David.</i>	Benedictine monk. Missionary.	Aug. 9, 1641

BORN.	DIED.
... 1568 ?	<i>Baker, Sir Richard.</i> "Chronicle of the Kings of England."
... ..	<i>Balfour, Sir James.</i> Scotch judge.
Aug. 12, 1686	<i>Balguy, John.</i> Divine. Bangorian controversialist.
... ..	<i>Baliol, Sir John de.</i> Founded Baliol College, Oxford.
... 1259 ?	<i>Baliol, John.</i> King of Scotland.
... ..	<i>Baliol, Edward.</i> Son.
... 1520	<i>Balnavis, Henry.</i> Scotch reformer and poet. Calvinistic divine.
... 1582	<i>Baltimore, George Calvert, Lord.</i> Founded the colony of Maryland.
Sept. 1544	<i>Bancroft, Richard.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. A zealous anti-Puritan.
... 1589	<i>Bankes, Sir John.</i> Lord chief justice. Royalist.
Jan. 4, 1742-3	<i>Banks, Sir Joseph.</i> Naturalist and traveller. President of the Royal Society in 1777.
Dec. 22, 1735	<i>Banks, Thomas.</i> Sculptor ...
Dec. 23, 1648	<i>Barclay, Robert.</i> Scotch Quaker writer. "Apology."
... ..	<i>Barebones, Praise God.</i> A notorious fanatic, and member of Cromwell's parliament.
Fb. 18, 1644-5	... 1583
Sept. 21, 1748	... 1269
... 1314	... 1363
1570 or 1579	Apr. 15, 1632
Nov. 2, 1610	Dec. 28, 1644
June 19, 1820	Feb. 2, 1805
Oct. 3, 1690	... 1680

BORN.			DIED.	
Dec. 6,	1788	<i>Barham, Rev. Richard Harris.</i> "Ingoldsby Legends."	June 17,	1845
1728 or	1732	<i>Barrett, George, R.A.</i> Land- scape painter.	...	1784
...	1146?	<i>Barri, Giralduſ Cambrenſis de.</i> Historian.	...	1222?
...	1727	<i>Barrington, Hon. Daines.</i> Naturalist and lawyer.	Mar. 11,	1800
...	1729	<i>Barrington, Samuel.</i> Admiral. Relieved Gibraltar under Lord Howe.	Aug. 16,	—
...	1710*	<i>Barrington, William Wildman,</i> 2nd Viscount. Statesman. Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1761.	...	1793
Oct.	1630	<i>Barrow, Isaac.</i> Divine and mathematician.	May 4,	1677
June 19,	1764	<i>Barrow, Sir John, F.R.S.</i> Tra- veller and author of various works. Secretary to the Admiralty.	Nov. 23,	1848
Oct. 11,	1741	<i>Barry, James.</i> Historical painter.	Feb. 22,	1806
...	1784	<i>Barton, Bernard.</i> Quaker poet.	Feb. 19,	1849
...	...	<i>Barton, Elizabeth.</i> A religious impostor, called the Holy Maid of Kent.	Apr. 21,	1534
...	1612	<i>Barwick, John.</i> Dean of St. Paul's. A zealous Royalist.	Oct. 22,	1664
1794 or	1795	<i>Basevi, George.</i> Architect ...	Oct. 16,	1845

* Some 1717.

BORN.		DIED.
... ..	<i>Bass, George.</i> Naval surgeon. Discoverer of Bass's Straits.	After 1798
... 1682	<i>Bath, William Pulteney, Earl of.</i> Statesman. Political antagonist of Sir Robert Walpole.	June 8, 1764
May 2, 1714	<i>Bathurst, Henry, Earl.</i> Lord Chancellor. "Theory of Evidence."	... 1794
... 1620	<i>Bathurst, Ralph, M.D.</i> Dean of Wells. Philosopher and wit. One of the Founders of the Royal Society.	June 14, 1704
Nov. 12, 1615	<i>Baxter, Richard.</i> Celebrated nonconformist divine, and polemical writer.	Dec. 8, 1691
... 1494	<i>Beaton, David.</i> Cardinal. Archbishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland. Murdered on account of his cruel persecutions to Protestants.	May 29, 1546
Oct. 25, 1735	<i>Beattie, James.</i> Scotch poet. "Minstrel," "Hermit."	Aug. 18, 1803
Ja. 28, 1380-1	<i>Beauchamp, Richard De.</i> Military commander. Regent of France.	Apr. 30, 1439
... 1370?	<i>Beaufort, Henry.</i> Half-brother to King Henry IV. Cardinal. Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor.	Apr. 11, 1447
... 1441	<i>Beaufort, Margaret.</i> Countess of Richmond. Mother of King Henry VII.	June 29, 1509
... 1586	<i>Beaumont, Francis.</i> Poet.	Mar. 1615-6

BORN.		DIED.
... 1753	Colleague of Fletcher. "Masque," "Faithful Shepherdess," &c. <i>Beaumont, Sir George Howland.</i> An amateur artist of some note.	Feb. 7, 1827
June 21, 1760	<i>Becket.</i> See <i>A' Becket.</i> <i>Beckford, William.</i> Poet. "Vathek."	May 2, 1844
... 1753	<i>Beckwith, Sir George, K.C.B.</i> Served in the American War. Governor of Barbadoes.	Mar. 20, 1823
... 673?	<i>Bede, The Venerable.</i> One of the most eminent fathers of the English Church. "Historia Ecclesiastica."	May 26, 735
... 1389	<i>Bedford, John, Duke of.</i> Regent of France. Commanded the English during the war with Charles VII. of France.	Sept. 13, 1435
... 1796	<i>Beechey, Fred. Wm.</i> Admiral. Arctic explorer with Sir John Franklin.	Nov. 29, 1856
... 1642?	<i>Behn, Mrs. Aphra.</i> Poet and novelist.	Apr. 16, 1689
... 1774	<i>Bell, Sir Charles.</i> Anatomist and surgeon.	Apr. 27, 1842
March, 1753	<i>Bell, Andrew, D.D.</i> Founder of the system of National Schools.	Jan. 27, 1832
... 1767	<i>Bell, Henry.</i> The first who introduced steam for the	Nov. 14, 1830

BORN.		DIED.
	purposes of navigation in Europe.	
... 1650?	<i>Benbow, John.</i> Admiral	Nov. 4, 1702
Fb.15,1747-8	<i>Bentham, Jeremy.</i> Jurist and political writer of the Utilitarian School.	June 6, 1832
Feb. 27, 1802	<i>Bentinck, Lord George.</i> Statesman. Leader of the Protectionist party.	Sept. 21, 1848
... 1738	<i>Bentinck, Wm. Henry Cavendish.</i> 3rd Duke of Portland. Prime minister in 1807.	Oct. 30,* 1809
... 1649	<i>Bentinck, William.</i> 1st Earl of Portland. Friend of King William III.	Nov. 23, 1709
Sept. 14, 1774	<i>Bentinck, Lord Wm. Henry.</i> Governor-general of India in 1827.	June 17, 1839
Jan. 27, 1662	<i>Bentley, Richard.</i> Celebrated critic and classical scholar. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.	July 14, 1742
Oct. 2, 1768	<i>Beresford, William Carr, Viscount.</i> General. One of the Commanders in the Peninsular War. Raised to the peerage in 1814.	Jan. 8, 1854
Mr.12,1683-4	<i>Berkeley, George.</i> Bishop of Cloyne. Metaphysical writer. "Principles of Human Knowledge."	Ja. 14, 1752-3
... 1474?	<i>Berners, John Bouchier, Lord.</i>	Mar. 19, 1532

* Some Nov. 30.

BORN.		DIED.
	Governor of Calais. Trans- lator of Froissart.	
... 1635	<i>Berry, Sir John.</i> Naval com- mander. Knighted for his bravery at the battle of Southwold Bay.	Feb. 14, 1690-1
Aug. 21, 1670	<i>Berwick, Jas. Fitzjames, Duke of.</i> Illegitimate son of King James II. Marshal of France. "Memoirs."	June 12, 1734
May 22, 1779	<i>Betham, Sir William.</i> Anti- quary.	Oct. 26, 1853
1637 or 1638	<i>Beveridge, William.</i> Bishop of St. Asaph. Orientalist, critic, and theologian.	Mar. 5, 1707-8
... ..	<i>Beverley, John of.</i> Archbishop of York.	May 7, 722
... 1735?	<i>Bickerstaff, Isaac.</i> Dramatist. "Hypocrite."	... 1789?
Mar. 19, 1786	<i>Pickersteth, Rev. Edwd.</i> Secre- tary to Church Missionary Society, and a leader of the Evangelical party of the Church.	Feb. 28, 1850
June 18, 1783	<i>Bickersteth, Henry, Lord Lang- dale.</i> Master of the Rolls.	Apr. 18, 1851
... 1615	<i>Biddle, John.</i> A Socinian writer. "Father of the English Unitarians."	Sept. 22, 1662
Nov. 23, 1705	<i>Birch, Rev. Thos., D.D.</i> His- torian and biographical writer. Secretary to the Royal Society.	Jan. 9, 1766

BORN.		DIED.
Nov. 18, 1780*	<i>Bishop, Sir Henry Rowley.</i> Musical composer.	Apr. 30, 1855
... 1650†	<i>Blackmore, Sir Richard.</i> Physician and poet. "King Arthur."	Oct. 8, 1729
July 10, 1723	<i>Blackstone, Sir William.</i> Judge. "Commentaries on the Laws of England."	Feb. 14, 1780
... 1770	<i>Blackwood, Sir Henry.</i> Admiral. Commanded the "Euryalus" at Trafalgar.	Dec. 1832
Apr. 7, 1718	<i>Blair, Hugh.</i> Scotch divine and professor of rhetoric. Author of numerous sermons.	Dec. 27, 1800
Aug. 27, 1599	<i>Blake, Robert.</i> Admiral. Distinguished himself by his successful engagements with the Dutch.	Aug. 17, 1657
Sept. 1, 1789	<i>Blessington, Margaret Power,</i> Countess of. Authoress, and leader of fashion.	July 5, 1849
... 1743	<i>Blizard, Sir William.</i> Surgeon and professor of anatomy.	Aug. 28, 1835
May 29, 1786	<i>Blomfield, Chas. James.</i> Bishop of London.	Aug. 5, 1857
... 1628	<i>Blood, Thomas.</i> Colonel. Irish adventurer, who attempted to steal the crown and regalia from the Tower.	Aug. 24, 1680
Dec. 3, 1766	<i>Bloomfield, Robert.</i> Pastoral poet. "Farmer's Boy."	Aug. 19, 1823

* Some 1786.

BORN.	DIED.
— 1563	Apr. 3, 1606
<i>Blount, Charles. Earl of Devon.</i> Suppressed Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland.	
... ..	... 62
<i>Boadicea.</i> Queen of the Iceni, who headed an insurrection against the Romans.	
Mar. 2, 1543-4	Ja. 28, 1611-2
<i>Bodley, Sir Thomas.</i> Founded the Bodleian Library at Oxford.	
1501 or 1507	May 19, 1536
<i>Boleyn, Anne.</i> Daughter of Sir Thos. Boleyn. Wife of Henry VIII. Executed.	
Oct. 1, 1678	Dec. 15, 1751
<i>Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, 1st Viscount.</i> Statesman and political writer. Secretary of State to the <i>Pre-tender</i> in France.	
... 680 ?	June 5, 755
<i>Boniface, St., Winifrid.</i> Apostle of Germany.	
... 1500 ?	Sept. 5, 1569
<i>Bonner, Edmund.</i> Bishop of London. Notorious for his infamous persecution of the Protestants.	
... 1651	Jan. 2, 1693-4
<i>Booth, Henry. Earl of Warrington.</i> Statesman. Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1681.	
Feb. 2, 1695-6	Aug. 31, 1772
<i>Borlase, Rev. William.</i> Topographer and antiquary.	
Aug. 19, 1711	Jan. 10, 1761
<i>Boscawen, Edward.</i> Admiral. Served in the East Indies and America against the French.	

BORN.		DIED.
Oct. 29, 1740	<i>Boswell, James.</i> Friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson.	June 19, 1795
... ..	<i>Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl of.</i> Husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.	Sept. 1576
Sept. 3, 1728	<i>Boulton, Matthew.</i> An engineer who greatly improved our coinage.	Aug. 17, 1809
... ..	<i>Bourchier, Thomas.</i> Archbp. of Canterbury in the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., and Henry VII. Created a cardinal in 1454.	Mar. 30, 1486
	<i>Bourchier.</i> See <i>Berners.</i>	
Sept. 24, 1762	<i>Bowles, Rev. William Lisle.</i> Poet. "Sonnets."	Apr. 7, 1850
Oct. 3, 1566	<i>Boyle, Richard.</i> 1st Earl of Cork. Statesman.	Sept. 15, 1643
Apr. 26, 1621	<i>Boyle, Roger.</i> 1st Earl of Orrery. Statesman and Royalist commander.	Oct. 16, 1679
Ja. 25, 1626-7	<i>Boyle, Hon. Robert.</i> Philosopher.	Dec. 30, 1691
Mar. 1692	<i>Bradley, James, D.D.</i> Astronomer Royal.	July 13, 1762
... 1586	<i>Bradshaw, John.</i> President of the court that tried King Charles I.	Nov. 22, 1659
... ..	<i>Brandon, Charles.</i> Duke of Suffolk. Married the sister of King Henry VIII.	... 1545
... ..	<i>Bray, Sir Reginald.</i> States-	Aug. 5, 1503

BORN.		DIED.
	man, and architect of Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster.	
... 1786	<i>Bremer, Sir James John Gordon.</i> Admiral. Commander-in-chief in the Chinese war.	... 1850
May 21, 1736*	<i>Bridgewater, Francis Egerton, 3rd Duke of.</i> Promoter of canal navigation.	Mar. 8, 1803
.. 650?	<i>Brihtwald.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury.	... 731
... 1716	<i>Brindley, James.</i> Mechanician and promoter of canal navigation.	Sept. 30, 1772
... 1783	<i>Brodie, Sir Benj. Collins.</i> Surgeon and physiologist.	Oct. 21, 1862
... 1776	<i>Broke, Sir Philip Bowes Vere.</i> Rear-admiral. Famous for his engagement with the "Chesapeake."	Jan. 2, 1841
... 1550?	<i>Brown, Robert.</i> Founder of the "Brownists."	... 1630
Oct. 19, 1605	<i>Browne, Sir Thomas.</i> Physician and antiquary. "Religio Medici."	Oct. 19, 1682
... 1809	<i>Browning, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett.</i> Poet.	June 29, 1861
	<i>Bruce, James.</i> See <i>Elgin.</i>	
Dec. 14, 1730	<i>Bruce, James.</i> Traveller in Africa.	Apr. 27, 1794
Mr. 21, 1273-4	<i>Bruce, Robert.</i> King of Scotland.	June 7, 1329
	<i>Bruce, Thomas.</i> See <i>Elgin.</i>	

* Some 1729.

BORN.		DIED.
...	1769	<i>Brunel, Sir Mark Isambard.</i> Dec. 12, 1849 Engineer. Projector of the Thames Tunnel.
...	1762	<i>Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton.</i> Sept. 8, 1837 Topographer, genealogist, and miscellaneous writer.
...	1742	<i>Buchan, Stuart Erskine, Earl of.</i> Apr. 19, 1829 Scientific writer.
Feb. 4, 1505-6		<i>Buchanan, George.</i> Sept. 28, 1582 Scotch his- torian and poet.
...	1527	<i>Buckhurst, Thomas Sackville,</i> Apr. 19, 1608 <i>Lord.</i> Poet and states- man.
Aug. 20, 1592		<i>Buckingham, George Villiers,</i> Aug. 23, 1628 <i>1st Duke of.</i> Favourite of James I. and Charles I. Lord high admiral. Assassinated.
Ja. 30, 1626-7		<i>Buckingham, George Villiers,</i> Apr. 17, 1688 <i>2nd Duke of.</i> Favourite of Charles II. One of the Cabal ministry.
...	1649	<i>Buckinghamshire, John Shef-</i> Feb. 24, 1720-1 <i>field, Duke of.</i> Soldier and poet.
May 4, 1822		<i>Buckle, Henry Thomas.</i> "His- May 29, 1862 tory of Civilization."
...	1685?	<i>Budgell, Eustace.</i> Writer and May 4, 1736 friend of Addison. "Lives of the Boyles."
Aug.	1806	<i>Buller, Right Hon. Charles.</i> Nov. 28, 1848 Statesman. Chief Commis- sioner of the Poor Laws in 1847.

BORN.	DIED.
... 1628	<i>Bunyan, John.</i> Anabaptist preacher. "Pilgrim's Progress," &c. Aug. 31, 1688
Jan. 25, 1770	<i>Burdett, Sir Francis.</i> Political reformer. Jan. 23, 1844
... 1756	<i>Burgess, Thomas.</i> Bishop of Salisbury. Feb. 19, 1837
... ..	<i>Burgh, Hubert de.</i> Statesman. May 12, 1243
... ..	<i>Burgoyne, John.</i> General. Commander in the American War of 1777. Aug. 4, 1792
Ja. 12, 1728-9	<i>Burke, Edmund.</i> Statesman and orator. "Sublime and Beautiful," &c. July 9, 1797
Sept. 13, 1520	<i>Burleigh, William Cecil, Lord.</i> Statesman. Lord high treasurer. Aug. 4, 1598
May 16, 1805	<i>Burnes, Sir Alex.</i> Persian Interpreter, and political agent in India. Nov. 2, 1841
Sept. 18, 1643	<i>Burnet, Gilbert.</i> Bishop of Salisbury. "History of the Reformation," &c. Mar. 17, 1715
April 7, 1726	<i>Burney, Charles.</i> "History of Music." Apr. 15, 1814 <i>Burney, Frances.</i> See <i>D'Arblay</i> .
Jan. 25, 1759	<i>Burns, Robert.</i> Scotch poet... July 21, 1796
Feb. 8, 1576	<i>Burton, Rev. Robert.</i> "Anatomy of Melancholy." Jan. 25, 1640
Sept. 22, 1606	<i>Busby, Richard, D.D.</i> Master of Westminster School. Severe disciplinarian. Apr. 6, 1695

BORN.		DIED.
... 1713	<i>Bute, John Stuart, 3rd Earl of. Statesman. Prime minister in 1762.</i>	Mar. 10, 1792
... 1610	<i>Butler, James. Duke of Ormond. Statesman. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.</i>	July 21, 1688
May 18, 1692	<i>Butler, Joseph. Bishop of Durham. "Analogy."</i>	June 16, 1752
1600 or 1612	<i>Butler, Samuel. Poet. "Hudibras."</i>	Sept. 25, 1680
Apr. 1, 1786	<i>Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell. Philanthropist. Slavery abolitionist.</i>	Feb. 19, 1845
... 1663	<i>Byng, George. Viscount Torrington. Naval commander.</i>	Ja. 17, 1732-3
... 1704	<i>Byng, John. Admiral. Shot for alleged cowardice in avoiding an engagement with the French.</i>	Mar. 14, 1757
Jan. 22, 1788	<i>Byron, George Gordon, Lord. Poet. "Childe Harold," "Corsair," &c. Died at Missolonghi after aiding the Greeks in their struggle for independence.</i>	Apr. 19, 1824
Nov. 8, 1723	<i>Byron, Hon. John. Naval commander and circumnavigator. Governor of Newfoundland, 1769.</i>	Apr. 10, 1786
... 1477?	<i>Cabot, Sebastian. Navigator. Discovered Newfoundland,</i>	... 1557?

BORN.		DIED.
	and the mainland of America, June 24, 1497.	
... ..	<i>Cade, Jack.</i> Rebel. Pretended to the throne as a descendant of Edward III.	July 11, 1450
... ..	<i>Cadogan, William, 1st Earl.</i> Military commander. Succeeded Marlborough as commander-in-chief in 1722.	July 17, 1726
... ..	<i>Cadwaladyr.</i> Welsh poet. Flourished in 16th century.	
... ..	<i>Cædmon.</i> Anglo-Saxon poet.	... 680 ?
Oct. 6, 1510	<i>Caius, John.</i> Founder of Caius College, Cambridge.	July 29, 1573
Feb. 1600	<i>Calamy, Edmund.</i> Presbyterian divine. "Smectymnus," a reply to Bishop Hall's Divine Right of Episcopacy.	Oct. 29, 1666
... 1575	<i>Calderwood, David.</i> Presbyterian divine. "Altare Damascenum," and great opponent of episcopacy.	... 1651 ?
	<i>Calvert.</i> See <i>Baltimore.</i>	
... ..	<i>Cambridge, Richard, Earl of.</i> Conspired against Henry V. to place Earl March on the throne. Executed.	... 1415
... 1713	<i>Camden, Charles Pratt, 1st Earl.</i> Lord Chancellor in 1766-70.	Apr. 13, 1794
... 1759	<i>Camden, John Jeffreys Pratt, Marquis.</i> Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1795	Oct. 8, 1840

BORN.		DIED.
May 2, 1551*	<i>Camden, William.</i> Antiquary. "The Britannia." <i>Campbell.</i> See <i>Argyle.</i>	Nov. 9, 1623
Oct. 16, 1792	<i>Campbell, Colin.</i> Lord <i>Clyde.</i> Field Marshal. Commander-in-chief in India during the late Indian war.	Aug. 14, 1863
1779 or 1781	<i>Campbell, John, Lord.</i> Lord Chancellor. "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," &c.	June 23, 1861
July 27, 1777	<i>Campbell, Thomas.</i> Poet. "The Pleasures of Hope," &c.	June 15, 1844
Dec. 14, 1812	<i>Canning, Charles John, Earl of.</i> Governor-general of India in 1856.	June 17, 1862
Apr. 11, 1770	<i>Canning, Right Hon. George.</i> Statesman. Succeeded the Earl of Liverpool as Premier in 1827.	Aug. 8, 1827
... 1780	<i>Canterbury, Charles Manners Sutton, Viscount.</i> Elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1817.	July 21, 1845
July 31, 1718	<i>Canton, John.</i> Mechanician and experimental philosopher.	Mar. 22, 1772
... 995?	<i>Canute, the Great.</i> King of Denmark and England.	Nov. 12, 1035
... 1600	<i>Capel, Arthur, Lord.</i> Royalist. Defended Colchester against the Parliament. Executed. "Daily Meditations."	Mar. 9, 1648-9

* Some 1557.

BORN.	DIED.
... 1713	<i>Capell, Edward.</i> Editor of Shakespeare. Jan. 24, 1781
... ..	<i>Caractacus.</i> King of the Silures. Carried prisoner to Rome. Fl. 51
... ..	<i>Caradoc.</i> "The Chronicle of Wales." ... 1156 ?
... ..	<i>Carew, Sir George.</i> Ambassador in France, 1605—1609. ... 1613
... 1589	<i>Carew, Thomas.</i> Poet. "Cæsum Britannicum." ... 1639 ?
Mr.10,1572-3	<i>Carleton, Sir Dudley.</i> Lord Dorchester. Statesman. Ambassador at Holland from 1616—1620. "Letters." Fb.15, 1631-2
... 1724	<i>Carleton, Sir Guy.</i> Lord Dorchester. Commander-in-chief in America in 1781. Nov. 10, 1808
... 1768	<i>Carlisle, Sir Anthony.</i> Surgeon and physiologist. Nov. 2, 1840
Apr. 18, 1802	<i>Carlisle, George William Fred. Howard, 7th Earl of, and Lord Morpeth.</i> Statesman. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Dec. 5, 1864
... ..	<i>Carnegie, Sir Robert.</i> Statesman and lawyer. Scotch Reformer. July 5, 1566
... 1682	<i>Caroline of Anspach.</i> Wife of King George I. Nov. 20, 1737
May 17, 1768	<i>Caroline of Brunswick.</i> Wife of King George IV. Aug. 7, 1821

BORN.		DIED.
... ..	<i>Carr, Robert. Viscount Rochester, Earl of Somerset. Favourite of King James I.</i>	... 1645
Feb. 11, 1648-9	<i>Carstares, Rev. William. Chaplain to King William III., and one of his state advisers.</i>	Dec. 28, 1715
Apr. 22, 1690	<i>Carteret, John. Earl of Granville. Statesman. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1724 and 1727.</i>	June 2, 1763
Apr. 24, 1743	<i>Cartwright, Edmund, D.D. Inventor of the power-loom.</i>	Oct. 30, 1823
... 1772	<i>Cary, Rev. Henry Francis. Translator of Dante.</i>	Aug. 14, 1844
... 1610	<i>Cary, Lucius. Viscount Falkland. A zealous Royalist. Fell at Newbury.</i>	Sept. 20, 1643
... ..	<i>Caryll, John, Earl Caryll. Secretary to Mary, wife of King James II. Poet.</i>	... 1717?
June 18, 1769	<i>Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, Viscount. 2nd Marquis of Londonderry. Statesman. Secretary at War, 1805; afterwards secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1812.</i>	Aug. 12, 1822
... 1558	<i>Catesby, Robert. One of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot.</i>	... 1605
... 1401	<i>Catherine of France. Wife of King Henry V.</i>	... 1438
... 1483	<i>Catherine of Arragon. Wife of King Henry VIII.</i>	Jan. 6, 1535-6

BORN.			DIED.
...	1522	<i>Catherine Howard.</i> Wife of King Henry VIII.	Fb. 12, 1541-2
...	1513	<i>Catherine Parr.</i> Wife of King Henry VIII.	Sept. 7, 1548
...	1638	<i>Catherine of Braganza.</i> Wife of King Charles II.	Dec. 31, 1705
		<i>Caulfield.</i> See <i>Charlemont.</i>	
Oct. 10,	1731	<i>Cavendish, Henry.</i> Celebrated natural philosopher.	Feb. 24, 1810
...	1564	<i>Cavendish, Thomas.</i> Navigator	... 1593
...	1505 ?	<i>Cavendish, Sir William.</i> Patronised by Cardinal Wolsey. Wrote the Cardinal's life.	... 1557
...	1592	<i>Cavendish, William.</i> Duke of Newcastle. Royalist.	Dec. 25, 1676
...	1412 ?	<i>Caxton, William.</i> Earliest English printer. "Game of Chess."	... 1492
		<i>Cecil.</i> See <i>Burleigh.</i>	
...	1550 ?	<i>Cecil, Robert.</i> Earl of Salisbury. Lord High Treasurer in 1608.	May 24, 1612
...	...	<i>Ceolnoth.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury.	... 870
...	...	<i>Ceolwolf.</i> King of Northumberland.	8th century
Mar. 29,	1759	<i>Chalmers, Alexander.</i> Author of a "Biographical Dictionary."	Dec. 10, 1834
Mar. 17,	1780	<i>Chalmers, Rev. Dr. Thomas.</i> Scottish divine, and professor of theology at Edinburgh. Author of numerous works.	May 31, 1847

BORN.		DIED.
...	1515 ? <i>Chaloner, Sir Thomas.</i> Statesman and soldier. Ambassador to Spain 1561—1564.	Oct. 7, 1565
...	1726 <i>Chambers, Sir William.</i> Architect. Built Somerset House.	Mar. 8, 1796
...	... <i>Chancellor, Richard.</i> Navigator. Founder of the English Russia Company.	... 1556
Apr. 7, 1782	<i>Chantrey, Sir Francis.</i> Sculptor.	Nov. 25, 1841
...	1557 <i>Chapman, Dr. George.</i> Translator of Homer.	... 1634
Aug. 18, 1728	<i>Charlemont, James Caulfield, Earl of.</i> Statesman. Political coadjutor of Burke, Grattan, &c.	Aug. 4, 1799
Nov. 19, 1600	<i>Charles I.</i> King of England .	Jan. 30, 1648—9
May 29, 1630	<i>Charles II.</i> King of England	Feb. 6, 1685
Dec. 31, 1720	<i>Charles, Edward Stuart.</i> The young Pretender.	Jan. 31, 1788
Jan. 7, 1796	<i>Charlotte Augusta.</i> Daughter of King George IV., married the late King of the Belgians.	Nov. 6, 1817
Nov. 15, 1708	<i>Chatham, William Pitt, 1st Earl of.</i> Statesman. Prime Minister in 1756, 1757—61, and 1766—68. Opposed the coercive measures employed against America in 1774 by England.	May 11, 1778
Nov. 20, 1752	<i>Chatterton, Thomas.</i> Poet. "Rowley forgeries."	Aug. 25, 1770
...	1328 <i>Chaucer, Geoffrey.</i> The father	Oct. 25, 1400

BORN.		DIED.
	of English poetry. "Canterbury Tales," &c.	
June 16, 1514	<i>Cheke, Sir John.</i> Statesman and scholar. Espoused the cause of Lady J. Grey.	Sept. 13, 1557
Sept. 22, 1694	<i>Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of.</i> Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1745, and principal Secretary of State in 1746. Author of "Letters to his son."	Mar. 24, 1773
... 1362 ?	<i>Chicheley, Henry.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. Scholar and statesman. Founded All Souls College, Oxford.	Apr. 12, 1443
Oct. 4, 1602	<i>Chillingworth, William.</i> Theologian and mathematician. Royalist.	Jan. 30, 1643-4
Feb., 1731	<i>Churchill, Rev. Charles.</i> Poet and political satirist. "Rosciad."	Nov. 4, 1764
	<i>Churchill.</i> See <i>Marlborough.</i>	
Nov. 6, 1671	<i>Cibber, Colly.</i> Actor. Dramatist. Poet Laureate.	Dec. 12, 1757
... 1788	<i>Clapperton, Captain Hugh.</i> African explorer.	Apr. 13, 1827
Fb. 18, 1607-8	<i>Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of.</i> Lord Chancellor. Minister of Charles II. Author of "History of the Rebellion."	Dec. 9, 1674
... 1638	<i>Clarendon, Henry Hyde, 2nd Earl of.</i> Lord Lieutenant	... 1709

BORN.		DIED.
	of Ireland. "History of the Irish Rebellion."	
1760 or 1762	<i>Clarke, Adam.</i> Wesleyan Minister. Orientalist and Bible commentator.	Aug. 26, 1832
June 15, 1769	<i>Clarke, Edward Daniel.</i> Traveller and Professor of Mineralogy at Oxford in 1808.	Mar. 9, 1822
Oct., 1675	<i>Clarke, Samuel, D.D.</i> Theologian, classic and natural philosopher.	May 17, 1729
Mar. 26, 1760	<i>Clarkson, Thomas.</i> Slavery abolitionist.	Sept. 26, 1846
... 1650 ?	<i>Claverhouse, John Graham of.</i> Viscount Dundee. Soldier. Opposed the Covenanters.	June 17, 1689
... 1613	<i>Cleveland, John.</i> Royalist and political writer.	Apr. 29, 1659
... ...	<i>Clinton, Sir Henry.</i> Commander-in-chief in America in 1778.	Dec. 24, 1795
Sept. 29, 1725	<i>Clive, Robert, 1st Lord.</i> Commander. Established the English power in India by his military and civil genius.	Nov. 22, 1774
March, 1762	<i>Cobbett, William, M.P.</i> Writer. Author of numerous works and political pamphlets.	June 18, 1835
June 3, 1804	<i>Cobden, Richard, M.P.</i> Politician and Economist. Opponent of the Corn Laws.	Apr. 2, 1865
... 1360 ?	<i>Cobham, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord.</i> Lollard. Martyr.	Dec. 25, 1417

BORN.		DIED.
Dec. 14, 1775	<i>Cochrane, Thomas. Earl of Dundonald. Naval commander.</i>	Oct. 30, 1860
1631 or 1632	<i>Cocker, Edward. Arithmetician.</i>	... 1677
... 1770	<i>Codrington, Sir Edward. Admiral.</i>	Apr. 28, 1851
... 1608	<i>Cokayne, Sir Aston. Poet and dramatist.</i>	Feb., 1684
Fb. 1, 1551-2*	<i>Coke, Sir Edward. Lord Chief Justice. Author of "Commentary on Littleton." "Reports," &c.</i>	Sept. 3, 1634
... 1765	<i>Colebrooke, Henry Thomas. Orientalist.</i>	Mar. 10, 1837
Oct. 21, 1772	<i>Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. Poet and Metaphysician. "Biographia Literaria."</i>	July 25, 1834
... 1466	<i>Colet, John. Dean of St. Paul's. Founder of St. Paul's School.</i>	Sept. 16, 1519
Sept. 23, 1650	<i>Collier, Jeremiah. Nonjuring bishop. Author of "Ecclesiastical History," &c.</i>	Apr. 26, 1726
Sept. 26, 1750†	<i>Collingwood, Cuthbert. Admiral. Lord. Commanded at Trafalgar.</i>	Mar. 7, 1810
Dec. 25, 1720	<i>Collins, William. Poet. "Odes."</i>	... 1756
Sept. 18, 1787	<i>Collins, William, R.A. Painter.</i>	Feb. 17, 1847
... 1733?	<i>Colman, George. Dramatic poet.</i>	Aug. 14, 1794
Oct. 21, 1762	<i>Colman, George. Son of the above. Dramatist.</i>	Oct. 26, 1836
Mr. 14, 1744-5	<i>Colquhoun, Patrick. Writer on statistics, and criminal jurisprudence.</i>	Apr. 25, 1820

* Some 1549.

† Some 1748.

BORN.		DIED.	
...	1632	<i>Compton, Henry.</i> Bishop of London. Crowned William III. on Archbishop Sancroft's refusal.	July 7, 1713
July 3,	1776	<i>Congleton, Henry Brooke Parnell, Lord.</i> Politician. Secretary at War in 1830—32.	June 8, 1842
...	1670	<i>Congreve, William.</i> Dramatic poet. "Love for Love."	Ja. 19, 1728—9
Mar. 20,	1772	<i>Congreve, Sir William.</i> Lieutenant - Colonel. Inventor of rockets.	May 15, 1828
...	1776	<i>Constable, John, R.A.</i> Landscape painter.	Mar. 30, 1837
Oct. 27,	1728	<i>Cook, Captain James.</i> Circumnavigator.	Feb. 14, 1779
...	1506 ?	<i>Cooke, Sir Anthony.</i> Tutor to King Edward VI.	June 11, 1576
July 22,	1621	<i>Cooper, Anthony Ashley.</i> 1st Earl of Shaftesbury. Statesman. Member of the "Cabal"	Ja. 22, 1682—3
Aug. 23,	1768	<i>Cooper, Sir Astley Paston.</i> Surgeon.	Feb. 12, 1841
...	1726	<i>Coote, Sir Eyre.</i> Military commander in India.	Apr. 26, 1783
Feb. 2,	1776	<i>Coplestone, Edward.</i> Bishop of Llandaff. Polemical writer.	Oct. 14, 1849
May 21,	1772	<i>Copley, Jno. Singleton.</i> Lord Lyndhurst. Lord Chancellor in 1827, 1834, 1841—46.	Oct. 12, 1863
Dec. 31,	1738	<i>Cornwallis, Charles, 1st Mquis.</i> of. Commanded in America.	Oct. 5, 1805

BORN.		DIED.
	Governor-General of India in 1786 and 1805.	
Ja. 22, 1569-70	<i>Cotton, Sir Rbt. Bruce.</i> Anti- quary.	May 6, 1631
1485 or 1487	<i>Coverdale, Miles.</i> Bp. of Exeter. Translator of the Scriptures.	May 20, 1565
... 1618	<i>Cowley, Abraham.</i> Poet.....	July 28, 1667
... 1773	<i>Cowley, Henry Wellesley.</i> Lord. Diplomatist. Ambassador at the Tuileries in 1841.	Apr. 27, 1847
... 1664 ?	<i>Cowper, William.</i> 1st Earl Cow- per. Lord Chancellor.	Oct. 10, 1723
Nov. 26, 1731	<i>Cowper, William.</i> Poet. "Olney Hymns." "Task," &c.	Apr. 25, 1800
March 7, 1747	<i>Coxe, William.</i> Archdeacon. Historian. "House of Aus- tria," "Life of Marlborough."	June 15, 1828
Dec. 24, 1754	<i>Crabbe, Rev. George.</i> Poet. "Village."	Feb. 8, 1832
July 2, 1489	<i>Cranmer, Thomas.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. Martyr.	Mar. 21, 1556
... ..	<i>Crawshaw, Richard.</i> Poet ...	... 1650
... 1560	<i>Crichton, James.</i> "The Ad- mirable." So named from the wonderful universality of his talents.	July, 1583
... 1657	<i>Croft, William.</i> Doctor of Music, and composer.	Aug. 5, 1727
Dec. 20, 1780	<i>Croker, John Wilson.</i> Poli- tician and writer.	Aug. 10, 1857
Apr. 25, 1599	<i>Cromwell, Oliver.</i> Protector and Regicide.	Sept. 3, 1658
Oct. 4, 1626	<i>Cromwell, Richard.</i> Son of the	July 13, 1712

BORN.		DIED.
	above. Protector for a short time, but soon deposed.	
... 1490 ?	<i>Cromwell, Thomas. Earl of Essex.</i> Statesman. Executed for high treason.	July 28, 1540
Fb.19, 1731-2	<i>Cumberland, Richard.</i> Dramatist and miscellaneous writer. "West Indian."	May 7, 1811
... 1721	<i>Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of.</i> Son of George II. Commander-in-chief.	Aug. 31, 1765
Dec. 7, 1785	<i>Cunningham, Allan.</i> Poet, and miscellaneous writer.	Oct. 29, 1842
June 24, 1750	<i>Curran, John Philpot.</i> Orator. Master of the Rolls in Ireland, 1806-14.	Oct. 14, 1817
... 1650 ?	<i>Cutts, John, Lord.</i> Military commander, and poet.	Jan.26, 1706-7
Apr. 6, 1758	<i>Dallas, Sir George.</i> Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.	Jan. 14, 1833
July 20, 1673	<i>Dalrymple, John.</i> 2nd Earl of Stair. Statesman and diplomatist.	May 9, 1747
Oct. 28, 1726	<i>Dalrymple, Sir David.</i> Lord Hailes. Scotch Judge. Author of "Annals of Scotland."	Nov. 29, 1792
Sept. 5, 1766	<i>Dalton, John.</i> Mathematician and natural philosopher.	July 27, 1844
... ..	<i>Danby, Sir Thomas Osborne, Earl of.</i> Statesman. Lord	... 1712 ?

BORN.		DIED.
June 13, 1752	High Treasurer in the reign of Charles II. <i>D'Arblay, Madame, née Frances Burney.</i> Novelist. " <i>Evelina,</i> " &c.	Jan. 6, 1840
... 1541	<i>Darnley, Henry, Earl of.</i> Husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Murdered.	Feb. 9, 1566-7
Feb. 1605	<i>Davenant, Sir William.</i> Royalist and poet.	Apr. 7, 1668
... ..	<i>David, St.</i> Archbishop of Caerleon. Patron Saint of Wales.	... 544 ?
... ..	<i>David I.</i> King of Scotland ...	May 24, 1153
... 1324	<i>David II.</i> Son of Robert Bruce. King of Scotland.	Feb. 22, 1370-1
... ..	<i>Davis, John.</i> Navigator, and discoverer of Davis' Straits.	Dec. 29, 1605
... ..	<i>Davison, William.</i> Scotchman. Diplomatist and Secretary of State.	Reign of Eliz.
Dec. 17, 1778	<i>Davy, Sir Humphrey.</i> A distinguished natural philosopher. Inventor of the Safety lamp.	May 30, 1829
1661 or 1663	<i>Defoe, Daniel.</i> Writer. Author of " <i>Robinson Crusoe,</i> " &c.	Apr. 24, 1731
... 1615	<i>Denham, Sir John.</i> Poet. " <i>Cooper's Hill,</i> " &c.	... 1668
Feb. 23, 1779	<i>Denman, Thomas.</i> Lord Chief Justice.	Sept. 22, 1854
... 1657	<i>Dennis, John.</i> Critic. Poet, and political writer. Saturated by Pope in the " <i>Dunciad.</i> "	Jan. 6, 1733-4

BORN.			DIED.
Aug. 15, 1785	<i>De Quincey, Thomas.</i>	Writer.	Dec. 8, 1859
	"Opium eater."		
... 1596	<i>Derby, James Stanley, Earl of.</i>		Oct. 15, 1651
	Royalist. Taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester and beheaded.		
June 28, 1689	<i>Derwentwater, James Radcliffe,</i>		Fb. 24, 1715-6
	3rd Earl of. Notorious Jacobite. Executed for treason.		
... ..	<i>Despencer, Hugh Le.</i>	Favourite of Edward II.	Oct. 9, 1326
... ..	<i>Despencer, Hugh Le.</i>	Son of the above. Do.	Nov. 29, 1326
... 1540	<i>De Vere, Edward.</i>	17th Earl of Oxford. Poet.	July, 1604
Nov. 10, 1567	<i>Devereux, Robert.</i>	2nd Earl of Essex. Favourite of Elizabeth. Earl Marshal of England. Executed.	Fb. 25, 1600-1
... 1592	<i>Devereux, Robert.</i>	3rd Earl of Essex. Commander of the Parliamentary army.	Sept. 14, 1646
Mr. 15, 1744-5	<i>Dibdin, Charles.</i>	Naval song writer.	July 25, 1841
... 1581	<i>Digby, Sir Everard.</i>	Partisan of the Gunpowder Plot.	Jan. 30, 1605-6
... 1580	<i>Digby, John.</i>	Earl of Bristol. Ambassador. Negotiated the intended marriage between the Infanta and Charles I.	Jan. 21, 1652-3
... 1767	<i>Disraeli, Isaac.</i>	Author of "Curiosities of Literature," &c.	Jan. 19, 1848

BORN.		DIED.
... 1729	<i>Dodd, Rev. William.</i> Divine. Executed for forgery.	June 27, 1777
... 1573	<i>Donne, John.</i> Dean of St. Paul's. Poet. "Pseudo Martyr."	Mar. 31, 1631
Jan. 24, 1635-6	<i>Dorset, Charles Sackville.</i> Wit and poet.	Jan. 19, 1705-6
... 1527	<i>Dorset, Thomas Sackville, Earl of.</i> Statesman and author.	Aug. 19,* 1608
... ...	<i>Douglas, Archibald.</i> Great Earl of Angus.	... 1514
... 1530	<i>Douglas, James.</i> Earl of Morton. Regent of Scotland. Executed.	June 3, 1581
... ...	<i>Douglas, William.</i> Lord of Nithisdale. Black Douglas, the terror of the English.	... 1390
Jan. 14, 1797	<i>Dover, George J. W. Agar Ellis, Lord.</i> Historian and essayist.	July 10, 1833
1539 or 1545	<i>Drake, Sir Francis.</i> Eminent naval Commander, and Navigator.	Jan. 28, 1595-6
... 1721	<i>Draper, Sir William.</i> Soldier and controversial writer.	Jan. 8, 1787
... 1563	<i>Drayton, Michael.</i> Poet. "Polyolbion."	... 1631
Aug. 9, 1631	<i>Dryden, John.</i> Poet. "Absalom and Achitophel."	May 1, 1701
Feb. 4, 1747-8	<i>Duckworth, Sir John Thomas.</i> Admiral. Governor of Newfoundland 1810-15.	Apr. 14, 1817
... ...	<i>Dudley, Lord Guildford.</i> Hus-	Fb. 12, 1553-4

* Some April 19.

BORN.			DIED.
		band of Jane Grey. Executed.	
...	1781	<i>Dudley, John William Ward, Earl of.</i> Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1823-8.	Mar. 6, 1833
...	1502	<i>Dudley, John.</i> Duke of Northumberland. Espoused the cause of Lady J. Grey. Executed.	Aug. 22, 1553
...	1532?	<i>Dudley, Robt.</i> Earl of Leicester. Favourite of Qu. Elizabeth.	Sept. 4, 1588
Sept. 12, 1605		<i>Dugdale, Sir William.</i> Antiquary and historian.	Fb. 10, 1685-6
July 1, 1731		<i>Duncan, Adam.</i> Visct. Duncan. Admiral. Raised to the peerage for his victory at Camperdown.	Aug. 4, 1804
...	1802	<i>Dundas, Sir Richard Saunders.</i> Admiral in the Baltic.	Jan. 3, 1861
...	1265?	<i>Duns Scotus, John.</i> Theologian.	Nov. 8, 1308
...	925	<i>Dunstan, St.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury.	May 19, 988
Apr. 12, 1792		<i>Durham, Jno. George Lambton, 1st Earl of.</i> Statesman and diplomatist. Governor of Canada in 1838.	July 28, 1840
...	1540	<i>Dyer, Sir Edward.</i> Poet .....	... 1610
Mar. 15, 1755		<i>Dyer, George.</i> Classical scholar and writer.	March 2, 1841
...	1512	<i>Dyer, Sir James.</i> Chief Justice. Speaker. "Dyer's Reports."	Mar. 24, 1582
...	1700	<i>Dyer, Rev. John.</i> Poet. "Fleece."	July 24, 1758

BORN.			DIED.
Nov.	1793	<i>Eastlake, Sir Charles, R.A.</i> President of the Royal Academy.	Dec. 24, 1865
...	...	<i>Edgar, Atheling.</i> Grandson of Edmund Ironside. Heir of the Anglo-Saxon line.	... 1120†
Jan. 1,	1767	<i>Edgeworth, Maria.</i> Novelist.	May 21, 1849
...	841	<i>Edmund, St.</i> King of East Anglia. Martyr.	Nov. 20, 870
...	923	<i>Edmund I.</i> King of England. "The Elder."	May 26, 948
...	989	<i>Edmund II.</i> Ironside. King of England.	Nov. 30, 1017
...	870?	<i>Edward, the Elder.</i> King of the W. Saxons.	... 924
...	961?	<i>Edward, the Martyr.</i> King of England.	Mar. 18, 978
...	1004?	<i>Edward the Confessor.</i> Ditto	Jan. 5, 1066
June 16,	1239	<i>Edward I.</i> Ditto.....	July 7, 1307
Apr. 25,	1284	<i>Edward II.</i> Ditto	Sept. 21, 1327
Nov. 13,	1312	<i>Edward III.</i> Ditto.....	June 21, 1377
Mr.4,*	1440-1	<i>Edward IV.</i> Ditto	Apr. 9, 1483
Nov. 4,	1470	<i>Edward V.</i> Ditto .....	... 1483
Oct. 12,	1537	<i>Edward VI.</i> Ditto	July 6, 1553
June 15,	1330	<i>Edward the Black Prince.</i> Son of Edward III. Celebrated military commander.	June 8, 1376
...	1445†	<i>Edward Plantaganet.</i> Earl of Warwick. Nephew of Edward IV. Beheaded.	Dec. 20, 1499
...	939?	<i>Edwy.</i> King of England	Oct. 1, 959
...	...	<i>Egbert.</i> First King of all	... 839

* Some September.

† Some 1475.

BORN.		DIED.
... 1540?	England, and last of the Saxon Heptarchy. <i>Egerton, Thomas. 1st Lord Ellesmere. Lord Chancellor in 1603.</i>	Mar. 15, 1617
June 4, 1751	<i>Eldon, John Scott, Earl of. Lord Chancellor.</i>	Jan. 13, 1838
... 1122	<i>Eleanor of Aquitaine. Wife of Henry II.</i>	... 1204?
... ...	<i>Eleanor of Castile. Wife of Edward I.</i>	Nov. 29, 1290
... ...	<i>Eleanor of Provence. Wife of Henry III.</i>	June 25, 1291
... 1766	<i>Elgin and Kincardine, Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of. Am- bassador. Collector of va- luable antiquities. Elgin Marbles.</i>	Oct. 14, 1841
July, 1811	<i>Elgin and Kincardine, Thomas Bruce, Earl of. Son of above. Governor-general of Canada (1846—54), and afterwards of India.</i>	Nov. 20, 1863
Apr. 20, 1590	<i>Eliot, Sir John. Statesman. Opposed Charles I.</i>	Nov. 27, 1632
... 1718	<i>Elliott, George Augustus. Lord Heathfield. Celebrated for his defence of Gibraltar, for which he was raised to the peerage.</i>	July 6, 1790
Sept. 7, 1533	<i>Elizabeth. Queen of England. Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn.</i>	Mar. 24, 1603

BORN.			DIED.
...	1466	<i>Elizabeth of York.</i> Wife of Henry VII.	Fb. 11, 1501-2
...	...	<i>Elizabeth Woodville.</i> Wife of Edward IV.	... 1486
		<i>Ellis.</i> See <i>Dover.</i>	
...	1688	<i>Elphinston, Arthur.</i> Lord Balmerino. Supported the Young Pretender. Executed.	Aug. 18, 1746
...	1747	<i>Elphinstone, George Keith.</i> Viscount Keith. Naval commander. Reduced the Cape of Good Hope in 1795.	Mar. 10, 1823
...	...	<i>Empson, Sir Richd.</i> Favourite of Henry VII. Executed.	... 1510
Nov. 1, 1746		<i>Erskine, Henry.</i> Lord Advocate. A great orator and wit.	Oct. 8, 1817
1748 or 1750		<i>Erskine, Thomas, Lord.</i> Lord Chancellor, 1806-7.	Nov. 17, 1823
		<i>Essex.</i> See <i>Devereux.</i>	
...	...	<i>Ethelbald.</i> King of Wessex.	... 860
...	...	<i>Ethelbert.</i> King of Kent.	Feb. 24, 616
...	...	<i>Ethelbert.</i> King of Wessex.	... 866
...	...	<i>Ethelgar.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury.	Dec. 3, 989
...	...	<i>Ethelnoth.</i> Ditto	Oct. 29, 1038
...	...	<i>Ethelred I.</i> King of Wessex.	Apr. 24, 871
...	...	<i>Ethelred II.</i> King of England.	Apr. 23, 1016
...	...	<i>Ethelwulf.</i> King of Wessex.	Jan. 13, 858
...	1636	<i>Etherege, Sir George.</i> Wit and dramatist.	... 1689
Oct. 31, 1620		<i>Evelyn, John.</i> Royalist, horticulturist, and author. "Memoirs," "Sylva," &c.	Fb. 27, 1705-6

BORN.		DIED.
Apr. 19, 1757	<i>Exmouth, Edward Pellew, Viscount. Admiral. Bombarded Algiers in 1816.</i>	Jan. 23, 1833
Oct. 25, 1773	<i>Faber, Rev. George Stanley. Divine. "Horæ Mosaicæ."</i>	Jan. 27, 1854
...	<i>Fairfax, Edward. Poet. Translator of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."</i>	... 1632
...	1611 <i>Fairfax, Thomas, Lord. Parliamentary general.</i>	Nov. 12, 1671
...	1730 ? <i>Falconer, William. Poet, and writer on naval subjects. "The Shipwreck."</i>	Dec. 1769
...	<i>Falkland. See Cary.</i>	
...	1378 ? <i>Falstaff, Sir John. Military commander.</i>	... 1459
...	1608 <i>Fanshawe, Sir Richard. Diplomatist and poet. Translated Guarini's "Pastor Fido."</i>	June 16, 1666
...	1678 <i>Farquhar, George. Dramatist. "Constant Couple," "Beaux Stratagem."</i>	April, 1707
...	... <i>Fawkes, Guy. Projector of the Gunpowder Plot. Executed.</i>	Jan. 31, 1605-6
...	... <i>Feckenham, John De. Last Abbot of Westminster.</i>	... 1585
Nov., 1739	<i>Fenn, Sir John. Antiquary...</i>	Feb. 14, 1794
...	1683 <i>Fenton, Elijah. Poet. "Marianne."</i>	July 13, 1730
Apr. 22, 1707	<i>Fielding, Henry. Novelist. "Tom Jones," "Joseph Andrews," "Amelia," &c.</i>	Oct. 8, 1754

BORN.		DIED.
Dec. 23, 1621	<i>Finch, Heneage.</i> 1st Earl of Nottingham. Lord Chancellor, 1675–81. Celebrated orator.	Dec. 18, 1682
... 1459	<i>Fisher, John.</i> Bishop of Rochester. He opposed the principles of Luther. Beheaded for denying the supremacy of Henry VIII.	June 22, 1535
Oct. 15, 1763	<i>Fitzgerald, Edward, Lord.</i> Revolutionist in Ireland. Son of the Duke of Leinster.	June 4, 1798
July, 1756	<i>Fitzherbert, Mrs. Anna Maria.</i> Privately married to George IV.	Mar. 27, 1837
July 4, 1805	<i>Fitzroy, Robert.</i> Vice-admiral. Head of the Meteorological Department, Board of Trade.	Apr. 30, 1865
May 30, 1748	<i>Fitzwilliam, William Wentworth,</i> 2nd Earl of. Statesman. President of the Council, &c.	Feb. 8, 1833
... ..	<i>Flambard, Ralph.</i> Bishop of Durham.	Sept. 5, 1128
July 6, 1755	<i>Flaxman, John.</i> Sculptor ...	Dec. 7, 1826
About 1620	<i>Fleetwood, Charles.</i> Lord Deputy of Ireland. Parliamentary general.	... 1692
... 1653	<i>Fletcher, Andrew.</i> Scottish political writer.	... 1716
... 1576	<i>Fletcher, John.</i> Colleague of Beaumont. Poet and dramatist.	Aug. 28 1625

BORN.			DIED.
...	1798	<i>Follett, Sir William Webb.</i> Lawyer. Attorney-general in 1844.	June 28, 1845
...	1720	<i>Foote, Samuel.</i> Comic actor and writer.	Oct. 21, 1777
March ?	1586	<i>Ford, John.</i> Dramatist. "The Broken Heart."	... 1639 ?
...	1395 ?	<i>Fortescue, Sir John.</i> An emi- nent judge and writer. "De laudibus legum An- glie."	... 1485
May 27,	1770	<i>Fosbrooke, Rev. Thomas Dudley.</i> Antiquary and archæologist.	Jan. 1, 1842
Ja. 24,	1748-9	<i>Fox, Charles James.</i> States- man. Great opponent of Pitt.	Sept. 13, 1806
July,	1624	<i>Fox, George.</i> Founder of the sect of Quakers.	Ja. 13, 1689-90
...	1705	<i>Fox, Henry.</i> 1st Lord Hol- land. Statesman. Secre- tary at War in 1746.	July 1, 1774
...	1517	<i>Fox, John.</i> Church historian and divine. "Book of Martyrs."	Apr. 18, 1587
Oct. 22,	1740	<i>Francis, Sir Philip.</i> Writer and politician. Supposed au- thor of "Junius's Letters."	Dec. 22, 1818
Apr. 16,	1786	<i>Franklin, Sir John.</i> Admiral. Arctic navigator.	... 1847
May 21,	1769	<i>Frere, John Hookham.</i> States- man and diplomatist.	Jan. 7, 1846
...	...	<i>Frobisher, Sir Martin.</i> Navi- gator and commander.	Nov., 1594

BORN.	DIED.
May 21, 1780	<i>Fry, Mrs. Elizabeth.</i> Philanthropist. Oct. 12, 1845
June, 1608	<i>Fuller, Thomas.</i> Historian and divine. "History of the Worthies of England." Aug. 15, 1661
... ..	<i>Gage, Thomas.</i> Military commander in America during the War of Independence. ... 1787
... 1727	<i>Gainsborough, Thomas.</i> Celebrated landscape painter. Aug. 2, 1788
Oct. 13, 1756	<i>Gambier, James, Lord.</i> Admiral. Commanded at the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807. Apr. 19, 1833
... 1483	<i>Gardiner, Stephen.</i> Bishop of Winchester. Persecutor of the Protestants. Nov. 12, 1555
... 1742	<i>Gardner, Alan, Lord.</i> Admiral. Commanded the Channel Fleet in 1807. Aug. 15, 1809
... 1555	<i>Garnet, Henry.</i> English Jesuit concerned in the Gunpowder Plot. May 3, 1606
Feb. 20, 1715-6	<i>Garrick, David.</i> The most famous tragedian of our stage. Dramatist. Jan. 20, 1778-9
... ..	<i>Garth, Sir Samuel.</i> Physician and poet. "The Dispensary." Jan. 18, 1718-9
... 1536?	<i>Gascoigne, George.</i> Poet and dramatist. Oct. 7, 1577
... 1350?	<i>Gascoigne, Sir William.</i> Lord Chief Justice. Committed Dec. 17, 1413

BORN.			DIED.
		the Prince of Wales (Henry V.) to prison.	
...	...	<i>Gaverston, Piers.</i> Favourite of Edward II.	June 19, 1312
...	1688	<i>Gay, John.</i> Poet. "Beggar's Opera."	Dec. 11, 1732
...	1777	<i>Gell, Sir William.</i> Celebrated antiquarian and classical scholar.	Feb. 4, 1836
...	1110?	<i>Geoffrey of Monmouth.</i> Bishop of St. David's. Historian.	... 1154
May 28, 1660		<i>George I.</i> King of England. Son of the Elector of Hanover.	June 11, 1727
Oct. 30, 1683		<i>George II.</i> King of England. Son of above.	Oct. 25, 1760
June 4, 1738		<i>George III.</i> King of England. Son of Frederick, Prince of Wales.	Jan. 29, 1820
Aug. 12, 1762		<i>George IV.</i> King of England. Son of above.	June 26, 1830
Apr. 27, 1737		<i>Gibbon, Edward.</i> Historian and politician. "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," &c.	Jan. 16, 1793-4
...	1669	<i>Gibson, Edmund.</i> Bishop of London. Antiquary and Saxon scholar. "Codex Juris," &c.	Sept. 6, 1748
1791 or 1793		<i>Gibson, John, R.A.</i> Sculptor.	Jan. 27, 1866
April, 1757		<i>Gifford, William.</i> A celebrated critic and satirist. Editor of the "Quarterly Review."	Dec. 31, 1826

BORN.		DIED.
	<i>Gildas.</i> British historian. "De excidio Britanniae."	Fl. 6th cent.
... 1517	<i>Gilpin, Bernard.</i> Divine. Protestant reformer. <i>Apostle of the North.</i>	Mar. 4, 1582-3
... 1630 ?	<i>Ginkell, Godart Van.</i> 1st Earl of Athlone. Military commander.	Feb. 10, 1702-3
... 1590 ?	<i>Glanvil, Sir John.</i> Lawyer. Speaker of the House of Commons in 1640. Royalist.	Oct. 2, 1661
... ...	<i>Glanvil, Ranulph De.</i> Lawyer. Chief Justiciary of England. "De leg. Angliæ."	... 1190
1349 or 1350	<i>Glendower, Owen.</i> Welsh chieftain, who opposed Hen. IV. for fourteen years.	Sept. 20, 1415
... 1783	<i>Glenelg, Charles Grand,</i> 1st Lord. Statesman. Secretary of State for the Colonies 1834-5. Raised to the peerage in 1835.	Apr. 27, 1866
... 1776	<i>Gloucester, Wm. Fredk., Duke of.</i> Nephew of Geo. III. Field marshal in 1816.	Nov. 30, 1834
... 1712	<i>Glover, Richard.</i> Poet and dramatist. "Leonidas."	Nov. 25, 1785
About 1630	<i>Godolphin, Sidney, Earl of.</i> Lord High Treasurer from 1690-7 ; 1702-10.	Sept. 15, 1712
... ...	<i>Godwin, Earl of Kent.</i> A powerful Anglo-Saxon lord and rebel.	Apr. 15, 1053

BORN.		DIED.
Mar. 3, 1755-6	<i>Godwin, William.</i> Historian and novelist. "Caleb Williams."	Apr. 7, 1836
Nov. 10, 1728	<i>Goldsmith, Oliver.</i> Poet, historian, and essayist. "The Traveller," "Deserted Village," "Vicar of Wakefield," "History of England," &c.	Apr. 3, 1774
... 1480?	<i>Goodrich, Thomas.</i> Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor. Protestant reformer.	May 10, 1554
Dec. 19, 1750	<i>Gordon, Lord George.</i> Son of the Duke of Gordon. Anti-Papist politician, and leader of the riot against the Catholic Relief Bill.	Nov. 1, 1793
Sept. 4, 1799	<i>Gore, Mrs. Catherine Grace Francis.</i> Novelist.	Jan. 29, 1861
... 1320?	<i>Gower, John.</i> Poet. "Confessio Amantis."	... 1402
... 1736	<i>Grafton, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of.</i> Statesman. Prime minister in 1766. His conduct was bitterly attacked by Junius.	Mar. 14, 1811
June 3, 1792	<i>Graham, Sir James Robert George.</i> Statesman. First Lord of the Admiralty. <i>Graham, Thomas.</i> See <i>Lord Lynedoch.</i>	Oct. 25, 1861
Jan. 2, 1720-1	<i>Granby, John Manners, Marquis of.</i> Son of the Duke of Rutland. Commander-	Oct. 19, 1770

BORN.			DIED.
		in-chief during the Seven Years' War.	
...	1667	<i>Granville, George, Lord Lansdowne.</i> Statesman and poet.	Jan. 30, 1734—5
...	1773	<i>Granville, Granville Leveson Gower, Earl of.</i> Ambassador to France, 1831—1841.	Jan. 7, 1846
...	1750	<i>Grattan, Henry.</i> Irish orator and statesman. A strong supporter of Catholic emancipation.	May 14, 1820
Dec. 26,	1716	<i>Gray, Thomas.</i> Poet. Famed for his exquisite lyrical compositions. "Elegy," "Ode to Eton College."	July 30, 1771
...	1596	<i>Greenville, Sir Bevil.</i> Royalist	July 5, 1643
Oct. 14,	1712	<i>Grenville, George.</i> Statesman	Nov. 13, 1770
Oct. 24,	1759	<i>Grenville, Wm. Wyndham, Lord.</i> Son of the above. Statesman. Prime minister in 1806.	Jan. 12, 1834
...	1519	<i>Gresham, Sir Thomas.</i> Merchant and citizen of London. Founded Royal Exchange.	Nov. 21, 1579
...	1554	<i>Greville, Fulk., Lord Brooke.</i> Statesman, writer, and poet. "Life of Sir Philip Sidney."	Sept. 30, 1628
...	1537	<i>Grey, Lady Jane.</i> Granddaughter of King Henry VIII. Proclaimed queen to the exclusion of Mary. Beheaded.	Fb. 12, 1553—4
Mar. 13,	1764	<i>Grey, Charles, 2nd Earl.</i> Statesman. Prime minister	July 17, 1845

BORN.			DIED.
		from 1830-4. Advocate for parliamentary reform and the abolition of slavery.	
...	1594	<i>Grimston, Sir Harbottle.</i> Lawyer. Speaker. Master of the Rolls.	Dec. 31, 1683
...	1519	<i>Grindal, Edmund.</i> Archbp. of Canterbury. Founder of St. Bee's, Cumberland.	July 6, 1583
...	1644	<i>Guy, Thomas.</i> Founded Guy's Hospital.	Dec. 17, 1724
...	...	<i>Gwynn, Eleanor.</i> Favourite mistress of Charles II.	... 1687
...	1560	<i>Habington, Thomas.</i> One of the conspirators engaged in the Gunpowder Plot.	... 1647
...	1592	<i>Hacket, John.</i> Bishop of Lich- field and Coventry. Writer.	Oct. 21, 1670
...	1516	<i>Haddon, Walter.</i> Eminent lawyer. Drew up the fa- mous code "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum."	Jan. 21, 1571-2
Nov. 1, 1609		<i>Hale, Sir Matthew.</i> Chief Justice. Acted as counsel for Strafford, Laud, and King Charles I.	Dec. 25, 1676
Oct. 2, 1766		<i>Halford, Sir Henry, M.D.</i> One of the most eminent of modern physicians.	Mar. 9, 1844
Apr. 16, 1661		<i>Halifax, Charles Montague,</i> <i>Earl of.</i> Statesman and Poet. Patron of Addison.	May 19, 1715

BORN.			DIED.
		Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Treasurer in 1697.	
...	1630	<i>Halifax, George Saville, Mar- quis of.</i> Statesman. Lord Privy Seal in 1691.	April, 1695
...	1499?	<i>Hall, Edward.</i> English chro- nicler.	... 1547
...	1788	<i>Hall, Basil, Capt., R.N.</i> Au- thor of various voyages and travels.	Sept. 11, 1844
...	1778	<i>Hallam, Henry.</i> Historian. "Constitutional History of England," "Europe in the Middle Ages," &c.	Jan. 21, 1859
Oct. 2,	1656	<i>Halley, Edm.</i> Astronomer royal.	Jan. 14, 1741-2
...	1646	<i>Hamilton, Anthony, Count.</i> "Memoirs of Count Gram- mont."	... 1720
...	1606	<i>Hamilton, James, 1st Duke of.</i> Royalist. Defeated at Pres- ton, and beheaded.	Mar. 9, 1648-9
...	1503	<i>Hamilton, Patrick.</i> The first Scotch reformer and martyr.	Mar. 1, 1526-7
...	1729	<i>Hamilton, Wm. Gerard, M.P.</i> Called "Single Speech," from the great impression pro- duced by his only speech.	July 16, 1796
Mar. 8,	1788	<i>Hamilton, Sir William.</i> Pro- fessor of Logic and Meta- physics in the University of Edinburgh.	May 6, 1856

BORN.		DIED.
... 1594	<i>Hampden, John.</i> Patriot. Opposed the tax of ship money. Parliamentary.	June 24, 1643
... 1712	<i>Hanway, Jonas.</i> Philanthropist. Founded the "Marine Society" and "Magdalen Charity."	Sept. 5, 1786
... ..	<i>Harcourt, Sir Simon.</i> Afterwards Baron Harcourt. Lord Keeper.	... 1727
... ..	<i>Hardicanute.</i> Son of Canute. King of England.	June 8, 1042
Mar. 30, 1785	<i>Hardinge, Henry, Viscount.</i> Served in the Peninsular War. Governor-general of India from 1844-1848. Field-marshal in 1855.	Sept. 24, 1856
Dec. 1, 1690	<i>Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, 1st Earl of.</i> Lord Chancellor from 1736-1756.	Mar. 6, 1764
... 1757	<i>Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, 3rd Earl of.</i> Lord-lieutenant of Ireland.	... 1834
... 1769	<i>Hardy, Sir Thos. Masterman.</i> Admiral. Friend of Nelson. Governor of Greenwich Hospital.	Sept. 20, 1839
Sept. 13, 1795	<i>Hare, Julius Charles.</i> Archdeacon of Lewes. Author of numerous religious works.	Jan. 23, 1855
Dec. 5, 1661	<i>Harley, Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.</i> Statesman and patron of	May 21, 1724

BORN.			DIED.
		literature. Lord High Treasurer from 1712—14.	
...	...	<i>Harold I.</i> Surnamed <i>Harefoot</i> . King of England.	Mar. 17, 1039
...	...	<i>Harold II.</i> King of England. Fell at Hastings.	Oct. 14, 1066
Mr.18,1745—6		<i>Harris, George, Lord.</i> Military commander in America and India.	May 4, 1829
...	1746	<i>Harris, James, 1st Earl of Malmesbury.</i> Diplomatist. "Diaries and Correspondence."	Nov. 20, 1820
...	...	<i>Harrison, John.</i> Colonel in the Parliamentary army. One of the regicide judges who tried Charles I. Executed.	Oct., 1660
Apr. 1, 1578		<i>Harvey, William, M.D.</i> Discovered the circulation of the blood.	June 3, 1657
...	1754	<i>Hastings, Francis Rawdon, 1st Marquis of.</i> Governor-general of India.	Nov. 29, 1825
Dec. 6, 1733		<i>Hastings, Warren.</i> Governor-general of India. Impeached by Parliament for injustice and oppression, and after a trial of nine years acquitted.	Aug. 22, 1818
...	...	<i>Hatfield, Thomas.</i> Bishop of Durham. Favourite of King Edward III.	May 8, 1381
...	1540	<i>Hatton, Sir Christopher.</i> An	Sept. 20,*1591

* Some Nov. 20.

BORN.		DIED.
	eminent statesman of the reign of Elizabeth. Lord Chancellor in 1587.	
April 5, 1795	<i>Havelock, Sir Henry.</i> General. Distinguished Indian officer.	Nov. 24, 1857
Nov. 28, 1736	<i>Hawes, William, M.D.</i> Founded the Royal Humane Society.	Dec. 5, 1808
... 1715	<i>Hawke, Edward,</i> 1st Lord. Admiral.	Oct. 14, 1781
... 1520	<i>Hawkins, Sir John.</i> Admiral. One of the commanders of the Channel fleet against the Spanish Armada.	Nov. 21, 1595
Jan. 25, 1786	<i>Haydon, Benjamin Robert.</i> An eminent historical painter. "Judgment of Solomon," "The Entry into Jerusalem," "Dentatus," &c.	June 22, 1846
... 1745	<i>Hayley, William.</i> Poet. Biographer of Cowper.	Nov. 11, 1820
Apr. 10, 1778	<i>Hazlitt, William.</i> Critic and essayist.	Sept. 18, 1830
	<i>Heathfield.</i> See <i>Elliott.</i>	
Apr. 21, 1783	<i>Heber, Reginald.</i> Bishop of Calcutta. Author of various elegant poems.	Apr. 3, 1826
Sept. 25, 1794	<i>Hemans, Mrs. Felicia Dorothea.</i> Poet. "Forest Sanctuary," "Records of Woman," &c.	May 16, 1835
... ..	<i>Hemingford, Walter de.</i> Chronicler. "History of England from the Conquest to 1308."	... 1347

BORN.		DIED.
... 1708	<i>Henley, Robert.</i> Lord North- ington. Lord Chancellor.	... 1772
... 1644	<i>Henrietta Anna.</i> Duchess of Orleans. Daughter of Chas.I.	June 29, 1670
... 1609	<i>Henrietta Maria.</i> Wife of Charles I.	Sept. 10, 1669
... 1068	<i>Henry I.</i> Beaclerc. King of England.	Dec. 2, 1135
Mar. 4, 1133	<i>Henry II.</i> Ditto	July 6, 1189
Oct. 1, 1206	<i>Henry III.</i> Ditto	Nov. 16, 1272
... 1366	<i>Henry IV.</i> Ditto	Mar. 20, 1413
... 1388	<i>Henry V.</i> Ditto	Aug. 31, 1422
Dec. 6, 1421	<i>Henry VI.</i> Ditto	May 21, 1471
Ja. 21, 1456-7	<i>Henry VII.</i> Ditto	Apr. 21, 1509
June 28, 1491	<i>Henry VIII.</i> Ditto	Jan. 28, 1546-7
... 1594	<i>Henry.</i> Prince of Wales. Son of James I.	Nov. 6, 1612
... ..	<i>Henry of Huntingdon.</i> His- torian.	... 1168
Oct. 18, 1662	<i>Henry, Matthew.</i> Nonconfor- mist divine. Commentator of the Bible.	June 22, 1714
Apr. 3, 1593	<i>Herbert, Rev. George.</i> Poet. "Country Parson." "The Temple."	Feb., 1662-3
... 1810	<i>Herbert, Sidney.</i> Lord of Lea. Statesman. Secretary of State at War in 1845 and 1852.	Aug. 2, 1861
Nov. 15, 1738	<i>Herschel, Sir William.</i> Astro- nomer Royal. Discovered the "Georgium Sidus."	Aug. 23, 1822
Aug. 11, 1772	<i>Hill, Rowland.</i> Visc. Com-	Dec. 10, 1842

BORN.		DIED.
	<p> mander-in-chief in 1828. Served in the Peninsular War. </p>	
Nov., 1676	<p> <i>Hoadly, Benjamin.</i> Bishop of Winchester. Polemical writer. </p>	Apr. 17, 1761
Apr. 5, 1588	<p> <i>Hobbes, Thomas.</i> Philosopher and political writer. "Leviathan," "De Cive," &c. </p>	Dec. 4, 1679
... 1757	<p> <i>Hobhouse, Sir Benjamin.</i> Statesman. </p>	Aug. 14, 1831
... 1697	<p> <i>Hogarth, William.</i> Celebrated painter. "The Rake's Progress," "Marriage à la Mode," "Harlot's Progress," &c. </p>	Oct. 26, 1764
Jan. 25, 1772	<p> <i>Hogg, James.</i> (The Ettrick Shepherd.) Poet. "Queen's Wake," &c. </p>	Nov. 21, 1835
... ..	<p> <i>Holinshed, Raphael.</i> Historian. </p>	... 1580
	<p> <i>Holland.</i> See <i>Fox</i>. </p>	
Nov. 21, 1773	<p> <i>Holland, Henry Richard Vassal.</i> Lord. Whig statesman. Great patron of literature and the fine arts. </p>	Oct. 22, 1840
... 1597	<p> <i>Holles, Denzil.</i> Lord. Statesman. A zealous friend to liberty, and opponent of Charles I. and Charles II.'s policy. </p>	... 1680
Dec. 30, 1642	<p> <i>Holt, Sir John.</i> Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. </p>	Mr. 5, 1709-10
... 1696	<p> <i>Home, Henry.</i> Lord Kames. </p>	Dec. 27, 1782

BORN.		DIED.
	Scotch judge and writer. "Elements of Criticism."	
1722 or 1724	<i>Home, John, Rev.</i> Tragedy of "Douglas."	Sept. 4, 1808
...	<i>Hood, Robin.</i> Outlaw. Famous in legendary history for his skill in archery, courage, and generosity.	... 1247
Dec. 12, 1724	<i>Hood, Samuel.</i> 1st Viscount. Admiral. Captured Toulon and Corsica.	Jan. 27, 1816
May 23, 1798	<i>Hood, Thomas.</i> Poet and hu- mourist. "Song of the Shirt," &c.	May 3, 1845
...	1771 <i>Hook, Dr. James.</i> Dean of Worcester. Polemical writer.	Feb. 5, 1828
Sept. 22, 1788	<i>Hook, Theodore Edward.</i> Novel- ist and dramatic writer.	Aug. 24, 1841
1553 or 1554	<i>Hooker, Richard.</i> Learned divine. "Ecclesiastical Po- lity."	Nov. 2, 1600
...	1727 <i>Hoole, John.</i> Dramatic poet, and translator of Tasso and Ariosto.	Aug. 2, 1803
...	1495 <i>Hooper, John.</i> Bishop of Gloucester. A martyr of the Marian persecution.	Feb. 9, 1554-5
Aug. 12, 1778	<i>Horner, Francis.</i> Writer and politician. Polit. economist.	Feb. 8, 1817
...	1651 <i>Hough, John.</i> President of Magdalen College. Bishop of Worcester. Opposed James II.	Mar. 8, 1742-3
...	... <i>Hoveden, Roger de.</i> Historian.	After 1201

BORN.		DIED.
	Continued Bede's History to 1201.	
... 1520	<i>Howard, Catherine.</i> Wife of Henry VIII.	Fb. 12, 1541-2
... 1536	<i>Howard, Charles.</i> Earl of Nottingham. Admiral. Commander-in-chief against the Spanish Armada.	Dec. 14, 1624
... 1515	<i>Howard, Henry.</i> Earl of Surrey. Poet and soldier. Beheaded.	Jan. 19, 1546-7
Sept. 2, 1726	<i>Howard, John.</i> Philanthropist.	Jan. 20, 1790
Jan., 1625-6	<i>Howard, Sir Robert.</i> Poet and Historian.	Sept. 3, 1698
... 1473	<i>Howard, Thomas.</i> Earl of Surrey, and Duke of Norfolk. Statesman and warrior. Beheaded.	Aug., 1554
... 1725	<i>Howe, Richard.</i> Viscount and 1st Earl. Admiral. Obtained the victory of the 1st of June, 1794.	Aug. 5, 1799
... 1730	<i>Howe, Sir William.</i> Commander-in-chief in America.	... 1814
... 1765	<i>Howley, William.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury.	Feb. 11, 1848
... ...	<i>Hudson, Captain Henry.</i> Discovered Hudson's Bay.	... 1611
Ja. 29, 1676-7	<i>Hughes, John.</i> Poet. Wrote in the "Spectator" and "Guardian."	Fb. 17, 1719-20
Apr. 26, 1711	<i>Hume, David.</i> Historian, phi-	Aug. 25, 1776

BORN.		DIED.
	osopher, and miscellaneous writer. "History of England."	
... 1777	<i>Hume, Joseph.</i> Politician. Advocate for Financial Reform.	Feb. 20, 1855
... 1773	<i>Hunt, Henry.</i> Radical Reformer, and mob orator.	Feb. 12, 1835
Oct. 19, 1784	<i>Hunt, James Henry Leigh.</i> Poet and Essayist.	Aug. 28, 1859
... 1728	<i>Hunter, John.</i> Surgeon. Author of numerous medical works.	Oct. 16, 1793
... ...	<i>Huntingdon, Henry of.</i> Historian.	After 1168
... 1707	<i>Huntingdon, Selina, Countess of.</i> Patroness of Whitefield.	June 17, 1791
Mar. 11, 1770	<i>Huskinson, Right Hon. William.</i> Statesman. Colonial Secretary in 1827.	Sept. 15, 1830
... 1715	<i>Hutchinson, John Hely.</i> Irish lawyer and statesman.	... 1794
... 1757	<i>Hutchinson, John Hely. Earl of Donoughmore.</i> General. Served under Abercromby.	July 6, 1832
... 1726	<i>Hutton, James.</i> Geologist. "Plutonic Theory of the Earth."	Mar. 26, 1797
	<i>Hyde.</i> See <i>Clarendon.</i>	
... ...	<i>Hyde, Lawrence.</i> 1st Earl of Rochester. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.	... 1711
... ...	<i>Ina.</i> King of Wessex	After 728

BORN.			DIED.
...	1753	<i>Inchbald, Mrs. Elizabeth.</i> Novelist and dramatic writer.	Aug. 1, 1821
...	1786	<i>Inglis, Sir Robert Harry.</i> Politician.	May 5, 1855
...	1030	<i>Ingulphus.</i> Abbot of Croyland. "History of the Abbey of Croyland."	Dec. 17, 1109
Sept. 8,	1762	<i>Ireland, John.</i> Dean of Westminster. Writer and patron of literature.	Sept. 1, 1842
...	1610	<i>Ireton, Henry.</i> Statesman, and commander in the army of the Parliament. Regicide.	Nov. 26, 1651
Aug. 15,	1792	<i>Irving, Rev. Edward.</i> Scotch divine. Dismissed the Scotch Church for heresy. Founder of the sect of the Irvingites.	Dec. 8, 1834
...	...	<i>Isabella of Angoulême.</i> Wife of king John of England.	... 1245
...	1292	<i>Isabella of France.</i> Wife of Edward II.	Aug 22, 1358
...	1389	<i>Isabella of France.</i> Wife of Richard II.	Sept. 13, 1409
...	1730	<i>Jackson, William.</i> Musical composer.	July, 1803
June 19,	1566	<i>James I.</i> King of England; also James VI. of Scotland. Son of Mary Queen of Scots.	Mar. 27, 1625
Oct. 15,	1633	<i>James II.</i> King of England. Son of Charles I. Abdicated the throne.	Sept. 16, 1701
...	1586	<i>Jameson, George.</i> Scotch por-	... 1644

BORN.		DIED.
	trait painter. <i>The Vandyck of Scotland.</i>	
Oct. 23, 1773	<i>Jeffrey, Francis.</i> Lord. Scotch judge. Editor and founder of the "Edinburgh Review."	Jan. 26, 1850
... 1640	<i>Jeffreys, George.</i> Baron Wem. Lord Chancellor. Notorious for his infamous and brutal proceedings towards the adherents of Monmouth.	Apr. 18, 1689
... 1501	<i>Jenkins, Harry.</i> Centenarian	... 1670
May, 1727	<i>Jenkinson, Charles.</i> 1st Earl of <i>Liverpool.</i> Statesman. President of the Board of Trade.	Dec. 17, 1808
June 7, 1770	<i>Jenkinson, Robert Banks.</i> 2nd Earl of <i>Liverpool.</i> Statesman. Prime Minister, 1812—27.	Dec. 4, 1828
May 17, 1749	<i>Jenner, Edward, M.D.</i> Introduced vaccination.	Jan. 26, 1823
Jan 3, 1803	<i>Jerrold, Douglas.</i> Wit and writer.	June 8, 1857
Jan. 9, 1733—4	<i>Jervis, John.</i> 1st Earl of <i>St. Vincent.</i> Admiral. Commanded at the battle of <i>St. Vincent.</i>	Mar. 15, 1823
May 22, 1522	<i>Jewell, John.</i> Bishop of <i>Salisbury.</i> Polemical writer against popery.	Sept. 21, 1571
... ..	<i>Joffrid.</i> Abbot of <i>Croyland.</i> Original founder of the University of <i>Cambridge.</i>	12th century
Dec. 24, 1166	<i>John.</i> King of <i>England.</i> Son of <i>Henry II.</i>	Oct. 19, 1216

BORN.	DIED.
... 1340	... 1399
Sept. 18, 1709	Dec. 13, 1784
... 1572	July 21, 1652
Sept. 28, 1746	Apr. 27, 1794
... 1574	Aug. 16, 1637
... 1582	June 4, 1663
... 1787 ?	May 15, 1833
... 1781	Aug. 24, 1844
Oct. 29, 1796	Feb. 24, 1821
... 1790	Mar. 29, 1866
... 1739	Feb. 3, 1777

BORN.	DIED.
Feb. 1, 1757	<i>Kemble, John Philip.</i> Tragedian.
July, 1637	<i>Ken, Thomas.</i> Bishop of Bath and Wells. Opposed popery. One of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II.
Aug., 1660	<i>Kennet, White.</i> Bishop of Peterborough. "Collection of English Historians."
Apr. 4, 1718	<i>Kennicott, Dr. Benjamin.</i> Biblical critic.
Nov. 2, 1767	<i>Kent, Edward, Duke of.</i> Son of George III.
Oct. 5, 1733	<i>Kenyon, Lloyd, Lord.</i> Chief Justice.
... 1725	<i>Keppel, Augustus, Viscount.</i> Admiral. <i>Ushant.</i>
... 1611	<i>Killigrew, Thomas.</i> Jester of Charles I. Dramatist and wit.
... 1669	<i>King, Peter, 1st Lord.</i> Lord Chancellor (1725 — 1733). Author of controversial and theological works.
.. ...	<i>Kirkaldy, Sir William.</i> A distinguished soldier, and partisan of Mary Queen of Scots.
... ...	<i>Kirke, Percy.</i> Colonel of "Kirke's Lambs," a regiment noted for its barbarities in the west of England.
	Feb. 26, 1823
	Mar. 19, 1711
	Dec. 19, 1728
	Sept. 18, 1783
	Jan. 23, 1820
	Apr. 2, 1802
	Oct. 3, 1786
	Mr. 19, 1681-2
	July 22, 1734
	Aug. 3, 1573
	James II. and William III.

BORN.	DIED.
... 1754	<i>Kirwan, Walter Blake.</i> Dean of Killala. Eminent for his popularity as a preacher. Oct. 27, 1805
Dec. 4, 1804	<i>Kitto, John, D.D.</i> Biblical writer. Nov. 25, 1854
... 1530 ?	<i>Knolles, Sir Francis.</i> Statesman and writer. ... 1596
May 12, 1784	<i>Knowles, James Sheridan.</i> Dramatist. "William Tell." Dec. 1, 1862
... 1505	<i>Knox, John.</i> Scotch Reformer. A coarse and vehement fanatic. Nov. 24, 1572
... 1664	<i>Kyrle, John.</i> Philanthropist. Celebrated by Pope as "The Man of Ross." ... 1754
... 1762	<i>Laing, Malcolm.</i> Scotch historian. ... 1818
... 1550	<i>Lake, Arthur.</i> Bishop of Bath and Wells. "Sermons." May 4, 1626
July 27, 1744	<i>Lake, Gerard, Viscount.</i> Commander-in-chief in India. Defeated the Mahrattas in numerous engagements. Captured Delhi, September, 1803. Feb. 20, 1808
Fb.18,*1774-5	<i>Lamb, Charles.</i> Poet. Essayist and misc. writer. "Elia," "Rosamund Gray," &c. Dec. 27, 1834
... ..	<i>Lambert, John.</i> General of the Parliament forces. March, 1694 <i>Lambton.</i> See <i>Durham.</i>

* Some, Feb. 10.

BORN.		DIED.
...
	<i>Lancaster, Sir James.</i> Navigator.	1620
Feb. 8, 1804	<i>Lander, Richard.</i> African traveller.	Feb. 6, 1834
Aug. 14, 1802	<i>Landon, Letitia Elizabeth,</i> (<i>L.E.L.</i>) <i>Mrs. Maclean.</i> Poet.	Oct. 15, 1838
Jan. 30, 1775	<i>Landor, Walter Savage.</i> Writer and poet. "Imaginary Conversations."	Sept. 17, 1864
...	1005 <i>Langfranc.</i> Archbishop of Can- terbury.	May 28, 1089
..	...	Aug. 5, 1661
	<i>Langdale, Sir Marmaduke.</i> Royalist officer.	
	<i>Langdale.</i> See <i>Bickersteth.</i>	
...	1310 <i>Langham, Simon de.</i> Cardinal. Archbishop of Canterbury. Opposed Wickliffe.	July 22, 1376
...	1735 <i>Langhorne, Rev. John.</i> Divine, poet, and historian.	Apr. 1, 1779
...	...	July 9, 1228
	<i>Langton, Stephen.</i> Cardinal. Archbishop of Canterbury.	
Apr. 3, 1793	<i>Lardner, Dionysius.</i> Volumi- nous scientific writer.	Apr. 29, 1859
...	1740 <i>Latham, John.</i> Ornithologist and antiquary.	Feb. 4, 1837
...	1470* <i>Latimer, Hugh.</i> Bishop of Worcester. Reformer and martyr.	Oct. 16, 1555
Oct. 7, 1573	<i>Laud, William.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. Executed for high treason.	Jan. 10, 1644-5

* Some, 1472, 1490, and 1491.

BORN.			DIED.
...	1749	<i>Lauderdale, James Maitland,</i> <i>Earl of. Statesman.</i>	Sept. 13, 1839
May 24,	1616	<i>Lauderdale, John Maitland,</i> <i>Duke of. One of the Cabal</i> <i>ministers.</i>	Aug. 24, 1682
...	1671?	<i>Law, John. Financial pro-</i> <i>jector. Comptroller of the</i> <i>Mississippi scheme.</i>	... 1729
...	1806	<i>Lawrence, Sir Henry. De-</i> <i>fender of Lucknow.</i>	July 4, 1857
May 4,	1769	<i>Lawrence, Sir Thomas. Cele-</i> <i>brated portrait painter.</i>	Jan. 7, 1830
...	1656	<i>Leake, Sir John. Admiral.</i> <i>Defended Gibraltar.</i>	Aug. 1, 1720
...	1655	<i>Lee, Nathaniel. Dramatic poet.</i> <i>"Rival Queens."</i>	April 1, 1692
...	1817	<i>Leech, John. Humorous artist.</i> <i>"Punch."</i>	Oct. 29, 1864
May 4,	1752	<i>Leicester, Thomas William,</i> <i>Earl of, and Viscount Coke.</i> <i>Agriculturist.</i>	June 30, 1842
...	1613	<i>Leighton, Robert. Archbishop</i> <i>of Glasgow. "St. Peter,"</i> <i>"Sermons."</i>	Feb. 1, 1683-4
...	1591	<i>Lenthall, William. Speaker</i> <i>of the Rump Parliament.</i>	... 1682
Sept. 29,	1527	<i>Lesley, John. Bishop of Ross.</i> <i>Friend of Mary Stuart.</i>	May 31, 1596
Apr. 16,	1766	<i>Leslie, Sir John. Mathema-</i> <i>tician and philosopher.</i>	Nov. 3, 1832
Oct.,	1806	<i>Lewis, Sir George Cornewall.</i> <i>Statesman and writer.</i>	Apr. 13, 1863
July 9,	1775	<i>Lewis, Matthew Gregory. No-</i>	May 14, 1818

BORN.			DIED.
		velist and dramatist. "The Monk."	
...	1552	<i>Ley, Sir James.</i> Lord Chief Justice, and Lord High Treasurer.	Mr. 14, 1627-8
...	1775	<i>Leyden, John.</i> Physician, poet, and orientalist.	Aug. 28, 1811
Mar. 29,	1602	<i>Lightfoot, John.</i> Biblical scholar.	Dec. 6, 1675
..	1678	<i>Ligonier, John, Earl of.</i> Field Marshal. Served in all the wars of Queen Anne.	... 1770
...	1618	<i>Lilburne, John.</i> Republican and writer.	Aug. 29, 1657
...	1490	<i>Lindsay, Sir David.</i> Poet ...	... 1557
Feb. 5,	1771	<i>Lingard, John, D.D.</i> Roman Catholic historian. "History of England."	July 13, 1851
...	...	<i>Lionel.</i> Duke of Clarence. Son of Edward III.	Oct. 17, 1368
...	...	<i>Lisle, Sir George.</i> Royalist. Defended Colchester.	Aug. 28, 1648
..	1776	<i>Liston, John.</i> Comedian.....	Mar. 22, 1846
...	1421 ?	<i>Littleton, Sir Thomas.</i> Judge.	Aug. 23, 1481
Aug. 29,	1632	<i>Locke, John.</i> Philosopher and writer. "Essay on Human Understanding."	Oct. 28, 1704
June 18,	1769	<i>Londonderry, Robert Stewart, Marquis of.</i> Known as Lord Castlereagh. Statesman.	Aug. 12, 1822
...	...	<i>Longbeard, William.</i> Popular Champion.	... 1196

BORN.		DIED.
... 1618	<i>Lovelace, Richard.</i> Royalist soldier, and poet.	... 1658
... 1767*	<i>Lowe, Sir Hudson.</i> Lieutenant General. Governor of St. Helena during Napoleon's detention there.	Jan. 10, 1844
... 1620?	<i>Ludlow, Edmund.</i> Parliamentary General.	... 1693
... 1375?	<i>Lydgate, John.</i> One of the oldest English poets. "Siege of Troy."	... 1460
May 21, 1772	<i>Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Lord.</i> Lord Chancellor, 1827—30, 1834—35, 1841—46.	Oct. 12, 1863
... 1750	<i>Lynedoch, Thomas Graham, Lord.</i> General. Served in the Peninsular war.	Dec. 18, 1843
Nov. 21, 1790	<i>Lyons, Edmund, Lord.</i> Admiral of the Black Sea fleet in 1855.	Nov. 23, 1858
May 17, 1763	<i>Lysons, Samuel.</i> Antiquary and topographer.	Apr. 10, 1819
Jan., 1708—9	<i>Lyttleton, George, 1st Lord.</i> Statesman. Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1756. Poet and historian.	Aug. 22, 1773
Sept. 21, 1756	<i>Macadam, John Loudon.</i> Introduced the system of road-making now known by his name.	Nov. 26, 1836
May 14, 1737	<i>Macartney, George, Earl of.</i>	Mar. 31, 1806

* Some, 1769.

BORN.		DIED.
	Ambassador to China in 1792.	
... 1733	<i>Macaulay, Mrs. Catherine.</i> Historian. "History of England."	June 22, 1791
... 1768	<i>Macaulay, Zachary.</i> Philanthropist and slavery abolitionist.	May 13, 1838
Oct. 25, 1800	<i>Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Lord.</i> Son of the above. Orator and historian.	Dec. 28, 1859
... ..	<i>Macbeth.</i> King of Scotland...	Dec. 5, 1056
Oct. 6, 1773	<i>MacCulloch, John, M.D.</i> Geologist and mineralogist.	Aug. 21, 1835
... 1789	<i>MacCulloch, John Ramsay.</i> Political economist. "Dictionary of Commerce."	Nov. 11, 1864
... 1825	<i>Mackenzie, Charles Frazer.</i> Missionary Bishop in Africa.	Jan. 31, 1862
... 1636	<i>Mackenzie, Sir George.</i> Lawyer and writer.	May 2, 1691
... 1631?	<i>Mackenzie, George. 1st Earl of Cromarty.</i> Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Anne.	... 1714
Oct. 24, 1765	<i>Mackintosh, Sir James.</i> Statesman. Political writer and historian. "History of England," "Vindiciæ Gallicæ."	May 30, 1832
May 1, 1690	<i>Macklin, Charles.</i> Actor and dramatist. "Man of the World."	July 11, 1797

BORN.		DIED.
Feb. 4, 1697-8	<i>Maclaurin, Colin.</i> Mathematician and philosopher.	June 14, 1746
... 1738	<i>Macpherson, James.</i> Poet and historian. "Ossian's Poems."	Feb. 17, 1796
... ...	<i>Madox, Thomas.</i> Legal antiquary and historiographer. "Hist. of the Exchequer."	... 1735 ?
... 1765	<i>Magee, William.</i> Archbishop of Dublin. "Doctrine of the Atonement."	Aug. 18, 1831
... 1536	<i>Maitland, John, Lord.</i> Son of Sir Richard Maitland (see below). Lord Chancellor of Scotland. Latin poet.	Oct. 4, 1595
... 1616	<i>Maitland, John.</i> Duke of Lauderdale. Royalist soldier and statesman.	Aug. 24, 1682
... 1496	<i>Maitland, Sir Richard.</i> Lord Lethington. Lawyer, statesman, and poet.	Mar. 20, 1586
... 1693	<i>Maitland, William.</i> Historian and topographer. "History of London," "History of Edinburgh."	July 16, 1757
... ...	<i>Malcolm I.</i> King of Scotland.	... 952
... ...	<i>Malcolm II.</i> Ditto	... 1033
... ...	<i>Malcolm III.</i> Ditto	Nov. 30, 1093
... ...	<i>Malcolm IV.</i> Ditto	Dec. 9, 1165
... 1769	<i>Malcolm, Sir John.</i> A distinguished military officer and diplomatist. Author of works on India and Persia.	May 31, 1833

BORN.		DIED.
...	1700? <i>Mallet, David.</i> Scotch poet and writer.	Apr. 21, 1765
Apr. 21, 1746	<i>Malmesbury, Jas. Harris, 1st Earl of.</i> Diplomatist. "Diaries and Correspondence."	Nov. 20, 1820
...	1095? <i>Malmesbury, William of.</i> Historian. "De Gestis Regum."	... 1143
...	1741 <i>Malone, Edmund.</i> Shakespearian critic and miscellaneous writer.	May 25, 1812
Nov. 28, 1765	<i>Manby, Capt. Geo. William.</i> Inventor of shipwreck apparatus.	Nov. 18, 1854
...	1300? <i>Mandeville, Sir John.</i> Traveller.	Nov. 17, 1372
...	... <i>Manny, Sir Walter.</i> Military commander of the time of Edward III.	Jan., 1372
Mar. 2, 1704-5	<i>Mansfield, William Murray, Earl of.</i> Lord Chief Justice. Scholar.	Mar. 20, 1793
...	1525 <i>Manwood, Sir Roger.</i> Chief Baron. Writer on Forest Laws.	... 1593
June 24, 1650	<i>Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke of.</i> Ablest general and most consummate statesman of his times. <i>Blenheim, Oudenarde, Malplaquet.</i>	June 16, 1722
1564 or 1565	<i>Marlowe, Christopher.</i> Poet and dramatist. "Jew of Malta," "Edward II."	June 1, 1593

BORN.		DIED.
July 10, 1792	<i>Marryat, Capt. Fredk., R.N.</i> Novelist.	Aug. 2, 1848
Nov. 16, 1754	<i>Marsden, William.</i> Orientalist and antiquary.	Oct. 6, 1836
... 1758	<i>Marsh, Herbert.</i> Bishop of Peterborough.	May 1, 1839
. 1602	<i>Marsham, Sir Jno.</i> Historian and chronologist. Royalist.	May 25, 1685
Nov. 15, 1620	<i>Marvell, Andrew.</i> Wit and political writer.	Aug. 16, 1678
Fb. 19, 1515-6	<i>Mary I.</i> Queen of England. Daughter of Henry VIII. Married Philip of Spain.	Nov. 17, 1558
... 1662	<i>Mary II.</i> Queen of England. Daughter of James II. Mar- ried William Prince of Orange.	Dec. 28, 1694
Dec. 7,* 1542	<i>Mary Stuart.</i> Queen of Scots. Daughter of James V., King of Scotland. Married (1) the Dauphin Francis; (2) Lord Darnley; (3) Earl Bothwell.	Feb. 8, 1586-7
... ..	<i>Masham, Mrs. Abigail.</i> Fa- vourite of Queen Anne.	Dec. 6, 1734
... 1500	<i>Mason, Sir John.</i> Statesman under Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.	... 1566
... 1584	<i>Massinger, Philip.</i> Dramatic poet. "Virgin Martyr."	Mr. 17, 1639-40
Oct. 10, 1790	<i>Mathew, Theobald.</i> Apostle of Temperance.	Dec. 8, 1856

* Some, Dec. 11.

BORN.	DIED.
June 28, 1776	June 28, 1835
... 1102	Sept. 10, 1167
...	
...	
... ..	... 1259
Sept. 4, 1514	July 9, 1546
1594 or 1595	Nov. 13, 1650
... 1602	Oct. 9, 1690
... 1779	Nov. 24, 1848
... 1535?	Nov. 1, 1607
... 1740	May 29, 1811
...	
... ..	Fifth century
... ..	Oct. 27, 1277

Mathews, Charles. Comedian.*Matilda.* Daughter of Hen. I.

Opposed Stephen's claim to the throne.

Matthew Paris. English historian.*Maxwell, Robert, Lord.* Scotch statesman.*May, Thomas.* Poet and historian. "History of the Parliament."*Maynard, Sir John.* Statesman and lawyer. Prosecuted Strafford and Laud.*Melbourne, William Lamb, Viscount.* Prime minister in 1834, 1835-41.*Melvil, Sir James.* Scotch statesman and historian. "Memoirs."*Melville, Henry Dundas, Viscount.* Statesman. Secretary for the Home Department, 1791; Secretary at War, 1794; and Lord of the Admiralty, 1801.*Merlin, Ambrose.* Sage. Supposed to be an enchanter and prophet.*Merton, Walter De.* Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Rochester. Founder of Merton Coll., Oxford.

BORN.	DIED.
Jan. 30, 1785	<i>Metcalf, Charles Theophilus</i> , Lord. Governor-general of India, and afterwards Go- vernor of Jamaica. Sept. 12,* 1846
Aug. 26, 1783	<i>Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush</i> . Antiquary. Apr. 2, 1848
... 1734	<i>Mickle, William Julius</i> . Poet. Oct. 28, 1788
... 1683	<i>Middleton, Conyers</i> . Divine and scholar. "Life of Cicero." July 28, 1750
... 1565	<i>Middleton, Sir Hugh</i> . Pro- jector of the New River. Dec. 10, 1631
Jan. 26, 1769	<i>Middleton, Thomas Fanshaw</i> . Bishop of Calcutta. July 8, 1822
... 1522	<i>Mildmay, Sir Walter</i> . Chan- cellor of the Exchequer. Founded Emanuel College, Cambridge. May 31, 1589
Apr. 6, 1773	<i>Mill, James</i> . Historian and political economist. "His- tory of British India." June 23, 1836
Oct. 10, 1802	<i>Miller, Hugh</i> . Geologist. "Old Red Sandstone." Dec. 24, 1846
... 1746	<i>Milman, Sir Francis</i> . Royal physician and medical writer. ... 1821
... 1751	<i>Milner, Isaac</i> . Dean of Car- lisle. Mathematician and natural philosopher. Apr. 1, 1820
... 1752	<i>Milner, John, D.D.</i> Roman Catholic divine, and anti- quary. Apr. 19, 1826
Jan. 2, 1743-4	<i>Milner, Rev. Joseph</i> . Author of "History of the Church." Nov. 15, 1797

* Some, Sept. 5.

BORN.		DIED.
Dec. 9, 1608	<i>Milton, John.</i> The most famous of English poets. Republican political writer. Latin secretary to Cromwell.	Nov. 8, 1674
Dec. 16, 1786	<i>Mitford, Mary Russell.</i> Authoress. "Our Village."	Jan. 10, 1855
Feb. 3, 1743-4	<i>Mitford, William.</i> Historian. "History of Greece."	Feb. 8, 1827
... 1656	<i>Molesworth, Robert, Viscount.</i> Irish statesman. Ambassador at Denmark.	May 22, 1725
... 1810	<i>Molesworth, Sir Wm.</i> Statesman. Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1855.	Oct. 22, 1855
Apr. 7, 1656	<i>Molyneux, William.</i> Mathematician.	Oct. 11, 1698
Dec. 6, 1608	<i>Monk, George.</i> Duke of Albemarle. Distinguished military commander and promoter of Charles II.'s restoration.	Jan. 3, 1670
... 1100	<i>Monmouth, Geoffrey of.</i> Historian.	... 1154
April 9, 1649	<i>Monmouth, James Fitzroy, Duke of.</i> Natural son of Charles II. Executed for his claiming the throne and pronouncing James II. a usurper.	July 25, 1685
Sept. 19, 1697	<i>Monro, Alex.</i> Scotch physician and anatomist.	July 10, 1767
July 27, 1625	<i>Montagu, Edward.</i> 1st Earl	May 28, 1672

BORN.			DIED.
		<i>of Sandwich.</i> Naval commander and statesman.	
...	1690	<i>Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley.</i> Writer. Introduced inoculation into England.	Aug. 21, 1762
...	1790	<i>Monteagle, Thos. Spring Rice.</i> Lord. Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1830.	Feb. 7, 1866
...	1206?	<i>Montfort, Simon de.</i> Earl of Leicester. Rebelled against Henry III. Fell at Evesham.	Aug. 4, 1265
Nov. 4,	1771	<i>Montgomery, James.</i> Poet	Apr. 30, 1854
...	1612	<i>Montrose, James Graham, Marquis of.</i> Scottish royalist, who took an active part in the civil war.	May 21, 1650
...	1733	<i>Moore, John.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury.	Jan. 18, 1805
Nov. 13,	1761	<i>Moore, Sir John.</i> Distinguished military commander. Fell at Corunna.	Jan. 16, 1809
May 28,	1779	<i>Moore, Thomas.</i> Poet. "Lalla Rookh," &c.	Feb. 25, 1852
...	1658	<i>Mordaunt, Charles.</i> 3rd Earl of Peterborough. Military commander in Spain.	Oct. 25, 1735
...	1745	<i>More, Hannah.</i> Writer of moral and religious works.	Sept. 7, 1833
...	1480	<i>More, Sir Thomas.</i> Lord Chancellor. Author of "Utopia." Beheaded for refusing to take the oath of supremacy.	July 6, 1535

BORN.	DIED.
... ..	... 1833
... ..	Dec. 12, 1676
... 1625	Dec. 30, 1695
Jan. 5, 1782	Aug. 1, 1834
... 1286	Nov. 29, 1330
... 1530	June 3, 1581
... 1410	Sept. 15, 1500
... 1649	Feb. 24, 1720-1
... 1786	July 7, 1863
... 1772	July 28, 1846
... 1531	Ja. 23, 1569-70
... 1758	Apr. 7, 1818
Mar. 6, 1786	Nov. 9, 1860
Aug. 10, 1782	Aug. 29, 1853

BORN.	DIED.
... 1550	<i>Napier, John. Lord of Merchiston. Mathematician. Inventor of logarithms.</i> Apr. 3, 1617
... 1785	<i>Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick. General. Served in the Peninsular War. "History of the Peninsular War."</i> Feb. 12, 1860
... 1752	<i>Nash, John. Architect</i> May 13, 1835
Oct. 18, 1674	<i>Nash, Richard, or Beau Nash. The arbiter of fashion at Bath.</i> Feb. 12, 1761
... 1758	<i>Nasmyth, Alex. Scottish landscape painter.</i> Apr. 10, 1840
... 1563	<i>Naunton, Sir Robert. Diplomatist and statesman.</i> Mar. 27, 1635
Sept. 29, 1758	<i>Nelson, Horatio, Viscount. Duke of Bronte, &c. England's greatest naval hero. St. Vincent, Nile, Trafalgar. Newcastle. See Cavendish.</i> Oct. 21, 1805
.. 1811	<i>Newcastle, Henry Clinton, Duke of. Statesman. Secretary of State for the Colonies.</i> Oct. 18, 1864
... 1729	<i>Newcome, William. Archbishop of Armagh.</i> Jan. 11, 1800
... 1719	<i>Newdigate, Sir Roger. Patron of learning. Founder of prize at Oxford.</i> Nov. 25, 1806
... ..	<i>Newland, John. Abbot and diplomatist.</i> ... 1515
Dec. 25, 1642	<i>Newton, Sir Isaac. The most distinguished philosopher,</i> Mar. 20, 1727

BORN.		DIED.
	mathematician, and astronomer of modern times. "Principia."	
Mar. 10, 1799	<i>Nicolas, Sir Nicholas Harris.</i> Antiquary. "Chronology of History," "Synopsis of the Peerage."	Aug. 3, 1848
May 15, 1797	<i>Normanby, Constantine, Henry Phipps, Marquis of.</i> Statesman and diplomatist. Secretary of State for the Home Department.	July 28, 1863
May 16, 1641	<i>North, Sir Dudley.</i> Lord of the Treasury.	Dec. 31, 1691
Oct. 22, 1637	<i>North, Francis.</i> Baron Guildford. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under Charles II. and James II.	Sept. 5, 1685
Apr. 13, 1733	<i>North, Fredk., 2nd Earl Guildford.</i> Better known as Lord North. Premier from 1770 to 1782.	Apr. 5, 1792
... 1650	<i>North, Roger.</i> Attorney-general.	Mar. 1, 1734
Jan. 20, 1782	<i>Nott, Sir William.</i> General in the Afghan war.	Jan. 1, 1845
... 1508	<i>Nowell, Alexander.</i> Dean of St. Paul's. Wrote the chief part of the Church Catechism.	Feb. 13, 1602
... 1788	<i>Nugent, George Grenville, Lord.</i> Statesman, poet, and miscellaneous writer.	Nov. 26, 1851

BORN.	DIED.
... 1619 ?	<i>Oates, Titus.</i> Informer of a pretended plot to overthrow the Protestant faith. July, 1705
... 1748	<i>O'Beirne, Thomas Lewis.</i> Bishop of Meath. Feb. 1823
... 1802	<i>O'Brien, William Smith.</i> Irish politician and agitator. June 16, 1864
... ...	<i>Occam, William.</i> Scholastic divine ; nicknamed "The Invincible Doctor." Apr. 1347
Aug. 6, 1775	<i>O'Connell, Daniel.</i> Irish politician. Agitator for the Repeal of the Union with Ireland. May 15, 1847
... ...	<i>Odo, Bishop of Bayeux.</i> Brother of William the Conqueror. Feb. 1097
July 26, 1809	<i>O'Donovan, John.</i> Irish Archæologist. Dec. 9, 1861
... 1733	<i>Ogilvie, John.</i> Scotch divine and poet. ... 1814
... 1698	<i>Oglethorpe, James Edward.</i> General. Founder of the colony of Georgia. June 30, 1785
... 1728	<i>O'Halloran, Sylvester.</i> Irish antiquary and historian. "History of Ireland." May, 1807
June 24, 1747	<i>O'Keefe, John.</i> Irish dramatist. Feb. 4, 1833
... 1360 ?	<i>Oldcastle, Sir John.</i> Lord Cobham. Adherent of Wycliffe. Martyr. Dec. 25, 1417
Aug. 9, 1653	<i>Oldham, John.</i> Poet. "Satires," &c. Dec. 9, 1683

BORN.			DIED.
...	1687	<i>Oldys, William.</i> Antiquary and bibliographer.	Apr. 15, 1761
...	1761	<i>Opie, John.</i> Historical painter. <i>Orford.</i> See <i>Russell</i> and <i>Walpole.</i>	Apr. 9, 1807
...	1728	<i>Orme, Robert.</i> Historian of India.	Jan. 14, 1801
...	1610*	<i>Ormond, James Butler, Duke of.</i> Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Royalist.	July 21, 1688
...	...	<i>Osmond, St.</i> Bishop of Salisbury.	Dec. 3, 1099
...	605	<i>Oswald, St.</i> King of Northumbria.	Aug. 5, 642
...	...	<i>Oswald, St.</i> Archbp. of York	Feb. 29, 992
Mar. 3, 1650-1		<i>Otway, Thomas.</i> Dramatist. "Venice Preserved."	Apr. 14, 1685
...	1769	<i>Ouseley, Sir Gore.</i> Viscount <i>Claramont.</i> Diplomatist.	Nov. 18, 1844
...	1802	<i>Outram, Sir James.</i> Military commander in India.	Mar. 11, 1863
...	1581	<i>Overbury, Sir Thomas.</i> Poet. Poisoned by the Earl of Somerset.	Sept. 15, 1613
...	1482	<i>Pace, Richard.</i> Divine and statesman. Supported the legality of Catherine's marriage with Henry VIII.	... 1532
Ja. 29, 1736-7		<i>Paine, Thomas.</i> Deistical and political writer. "Age of Reason," "Rights of Man."	June 8, 1809

* Some, 1607.

BORN.	DIED.
... 1743	<i>Paley, Rev. William.</i> Author of the "Evidences of Christianity." May 25, 1805
... 1788	<i>Palgrave, Sir Francis.</i> Historian and antiquary. Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. "History of Normandy." July 6, 1861
... 1721	<i>Palliser, Sir Hugh.</i> Admiral. Governor of Greenwich Hospital. ... 1796
Oct. 20, 1784	<i>Palmerston, Hen. John Temple, Viscount.</i> Statesman. Secretary at War, 1809. Foreign Secretary, 1830, 1835, and 1846. Home Secretary, 1852. Premier in 1855 and 1859—1865. Oct. 18, 1865
... ..	<i>Paris, Matthew.</i> Benedictine monk. Historian. "A History of the World." ... 1259
Sept. 10, 1771	<i>Park, Mungo.</i> African traveller. ... 1805?
... 1504	<i>Parker, Matthew.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. Promoted the Reformation. May 17, 1575
... ..	<i>Parker, Richard.</i> Ringleader of the mutineers at the Nore in 1797. Hanged. June 30, 1797
... 1679	<i>Parnell, Thomas.</i> Poet and divine. July, 1717
... 1509	<i>Parr, Catherine.</i> Wife of Henry VIII. Sept. 5, 1548

BORN.		DIED.
Feb., 1482-3	<i>Parr, Thomas.</i> Lived 152 years.	Nov., 1635
... 372	<i>Patrick, St.</i> Patron saint of Ireland.	... 493?
... 1626	<i>Patrick, Simon.</i> Bishop of Ely. Promoter of the Protestant religion.	May 31, 1707
... 1803	<i>Paxton, Sir Joseph.</i> Architect and horticulturist. <i>Crystal Palace.</i>	June 8, 1865
Fb.28, 1612-3	<i>Pearson, John.</i> Bishop of Chester. Author of "Exposition on the Creed," &c.	July 16, 1686
Apr. 25, 1750	<i>Peel, Sir Robert, 1st Baronet.</i> Cotton manufacturer.	May 3, 1830
Feb. 5, 1788	<i>Peel, Sir Robert.</i> Prime minister in 1834, 1841, and 1846.	July 2, 1850
... 1621	<i>Penn, Sir William.</i> Admiral. Captured Jamaica.	Sept. 16, 1670
Oct. 14, 1644	<i>Penn, William.</i> Propagator of Quakerism. Founder and legislator of Pennsylvania.	July 30, 1718
June 14, 1726	<i>Pennant, Thomas.</i> Naturalist and antiquarian. "British Zoology."	Dec. 16, 1798
... 1559	<i>Penry, John.</i> Author of scandalous libels against the Church under the name of <i>Martin Marprelate.</i>	May 29, 1593
Fb.23, 1631-2	<i>Pepys, Samuel.</i> Secretary to	May 26, 1703

BORN.			DIED.
		the Admiralty in the reign of Charles II. and James II. Author of an amusing and instructive "Diary."	
Nov. 1, 1762		<i>Perceval, Spencer.</i> Statesman. Prime minister from 1809—1812.	May 11, 1812
...	...	<i>Percy, Sir Henry.</i> <i>Hotspur.</i> Fell at the battle of Shrewsbury.	July 23, 1403
...	1728	<i>Percy, Thomas.</i> Bishop of Dromore. "Reliques."	Sept. 30, 1811
...	1120 ?	<i>Peter of Blois.</i> Archdeacon of London. "De Officio Episcopi," &c.	... 1200 ?
...	...	<i>Petre, Sir William.</i> Secretary of State.	Jan. 13, 1571—2
...	1631	<i>Petre, Edward.</i> Jesuit confessor to James II.	May 15, 1699
...	1736	<i>Petty, William.</i> <i>Marquis of Lansdowne.</i> Statesman. Prime minister 1782—3.	May 7, 1805
July 2, 1780		<i>Petty-Fitzmaurice, Henry.</i> <i>Marquis of Lansdowne.</i> Lord Chancellor.	Jan. 31, 1863
...	1671	<i>Philips, Ambrose.</i> Poet and dramatist.	June 8, 1749
...	1601	<i>Philips, Fabian.</i> Royalist. Lawyer and political writer.	Nov. 17, 1690
...	1676	<i>Philips, John.</i> Poet. "The Splendid Shilling," &c.	Fb. 15, 1707—8
Oct. 18, 1770		<i>Phillips, Thomas, R.A.</i> Portrait painter.	Apr. 20, 1845

BORN.			DIED.
...	1757	<i>Picton, Sir Thomas.</i> General. Commanded in the Penin- sular War, and fell at Waterloo.	June 18, 1815
...	...	<i>Pindar, Sir Paul.</i> Amba- sador.	Aug. 22, 1650
...	1739	<i>Piozzi, Hester Lynch.</i> Better known as Mrs. Thrale. Friend of Dr. Johnson.	May 2, 1821
May 28,	1759	<i>Pitt, William.</i> Son of the Earl of Chatham. States- man. Prime minister from 1783—1801, and from 1804 —1806.	Jan. 23, 1806
...	...	<i>Plegmund.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury.	July 23, 914
July,	1764	<i>Plunket, Wm. Conyngham, Lord.</i> Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1830.	Jan. 4, 1854
Nov. 4,	1604	<i>Pocock, Edward, D.D.</i> Orien- talist and biblical commen- tator.	Sept. 10, 1691
...	1500	<i>Pole, Reginald.</i> Cardinal and Archbishop of Canter- bury. Pope's legate in England.	Nov. 19, 1558
...	...	<i>Pollixen, Sir Henry.</i> Lord Chief Justice.	... 1692
...	1799	<i>Pollok, Robert.</i> Scottish cler- gyman and poet. "Course of Time."	Sept. 15, 1827.
...	1766	<i>Pond, John.</i> Astronomer Royal.	Sept. 7, 1836

BORN.		DIED.
...	1783 <i>Ponsonby, General Sir Frederick Cavendish, K.C.B.</i> A distinguished Peninsular officer.	Jan. 11, 1837
May 22, 1688	<i>Pope, Alexander.</i> Poet. "The Dunciad," "Messiah," "Essay on Man," "Iliad," &c.	May 30, 1744
...	1508? <i>Pope, Sir Thos.</i> Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations under Henry VIII.	Jan. 29, 1558-9
...	1762 <i>Popham, Sir Home Riggs.</i> Naval commander.	Sept. 13, 1820
...	1531 <i>Popham, Sir John.</i> Chief Justice.	... 1607
Dec. 25, 1759	<i>Porson, Richard.</i> Critic. Greek professor at Cambridge.	Sept. 25, 1808
...	1776 <i>Porter, Jane.</i> Novelist	May 24, 1850
...	1780 <i>Porter, Sir Robert Ker.</i> Historical painter and writer.	May 3, 1842
...	1731 <i>Porteus, Beilby.</i> Bishop of London.	May 14, 1808
...	1674 <i>Potter, John.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. Author of "Archæologia Græca," &c.	Oct. 10, 1747
...	1789 <i>Pottinger, Sir Henry.</i> Military commander in India, and Envoy Extraordinary to China 1840-4.	Mar. 18, 1856
...	1722 <i>Pownall, Thos.</i> Antiquarian and political writer. Endeavoured to suppress the American revolt.	Feb. 25, 1805

BORN.	DIED.
... ..	... 1512
... 1802	July 15, 1839
Fb.23,1722-3	Mar. 19, 1791
Mr.13,1732-3	Feb 6, 1804
Apr. 10, 1707	Jan. 18, 1782
July 21, 1664	Sept. 18, 1721
... 1600	Oct. 24, 1699
... 1682	June 8, 1764
... 1584	Dec. 8, 1643
... 1592	Sept. 8, 1644
Fb.24,1692-3	Jan. 21, 1766

Poynings, Sir Edward. Author of "Poynings' Law in Ireland." (*Vide* "Dict. of Constitution.")

Praed, Winthrop Mackworth. Poet.

Price, Richard. Dissenting divine and political writer.

Priestly, Joseph. Dissenting divine and experimental philosopher. His fame rests on his pneumatic inquiries.

Pringle, Sir John. Physician and natural philosopher.

Prior, Matthew. Poet and diplomatist.

Prynne, William. Lawyer and political writer. Attacked the stage in his "*Histrion Mastix*."

Pulteney, William. Earl of Bath. Statesman, and political antagonist of Walpole.

Pym, John. Rigid puritan, and opponent of the court of Charles I.

Quarles, Francis. Poet and royalist. "Emblems," "Loyal Convert," &c.

Quin, James. Actor.....

BORN.		DIED.
July 9, 1764	<i>Radcliffe, Ann.</i> Novelist.....	Feb. 7, 1823
... 1689	<i>Radcliffe, James.</i> <i>Earl of Derwentwater.</i> Adherent of the Pretender. Executed.	Feb. 24, 1715-6
... 1650	<i>Radcliffe, John.</i> Physician, and founder of library at Oxford.	Nov. 1, 1714
July 5, 1781	<i>Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford.</i> Lieut.-Gov. of Java from 1811-16.	July 5, 1826
Sept. 30, 1788	<i>Raglan, Fitzroy Somerset, Lord.</i> Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea.	June 28, 1855
... 1552	<i>Raleigh, Sir Walter.</i> Statesman, scholar, and soldier. Founded the colony of Virginia. Attempted to place Arabella Stuart on the throne. Beheaded. "The History of the World."	Oct. 29, 1618
... 1685	<i>Ramsay, Allen.</i> Scotch poet. "Gentle Shepherd."	Jan. 7, 1758
... 1686	<i>Ramsay, Andrew Michael.</i> Chevalier. "Voyages de Cyrus."	May 6, 1743
... 1749	<i>Randolph, John.</i> Bishop of London.	July 28, 1813
... ...	<i>Ratcliffe, Thomas.</i> <i>Earl of Sussex.</i> Ambassador and statesman.	June 9, 1583
Nov. 29, 1627	<i>Ray, Rev. John.</i> Naturalist. Author of numerous works on botany and zoology.	Jan. 17, 1704-5

BORN.		DIED.
... 1748	<i>Redesdale, John Freeman Mitford, Lord.</i> Lord Chancellor.	Jan. 16, 1830
... 1743	<i>Rees, Abraham.</i> Editor of "Cyclopædia."	June 9, 1825
Apr. 26, 1710	<i>Reid, Thomas.</i> Scotch divine and metaphysician. "Essays."	Oct. 7, 1796
July 16, 1723	<i>Reynolds, Sir Joshua.</i> An eminent painter, and President of the Royal Academy.	Feb. 23, 1792
... ..	<i>Ricaut, Sir Paul.</i> Diplomatist and judge.	Dec. 16, 1700
Sept. 3, 1157	<i>Richard I.</i> King of England	Apr. 6, 1199
Apr. 3, 1366	<i>Richard II.</i> Ditto	Feb., 1400
Oct. 2, 1452	<i>Richard III.</i> Ditto	Aug. 22, 1485
... ..	<i>Richard of Cirencester.</i> Historian.	... 1402
... 1689	<i>Richardson, Samuel.</i> Novelist. Author of "Pamela," "Clarissa," "Sir Charles Grandison," &c.	July 4, 1761
... 1787	<i>Richardson, Sir Richard.</i> Naturalist.	June 5, 1865
... 1500	<i>Ridley, Nicholas.</i> Bishop of London. Protestant reformer and martyr.	Oct. 16, 1555
... 1276 ?	<i>Robert I. Bruce.</i> King of Scotland.	... 1329
Mar. 2, 1315-6	<i>Robert II.</i> Stuart. Ditto	Apr. 19, 1390
... 1340 ?	<i>Robert III.</i> Stuart. Ditto	Apr. 4, 1406
Oct. 24, 1796	<i>Roberts, David, R.A.</i> Artist...	Nov. 25, 1864
Sept. 19, 1721	<i>Robertson, William, D.D.</i> His-	June 11, 1793

BORN.		DIED.
...	1709	<p>torian. "Hist. of Scotland," "Charles V.," &c.</p> <p><i>Robinson, Richard.</i> Lord Rokeby. Abp. of Armagh. Philanthropist.</p> <p>Oct. 10, 1794</p>
...	1660	<p><i>Rob Roy.</i> Robert Macgregor. Celebrated Highland freebooter.</p> <p>... 1734?</p>
Apr. 10,	1647	<p><i>Rochester, John Wilmot, Earl of.</i> Satirical poet, and friend of Charles II. "Satires."</p> <p>July 26, 1680</p>
May 13,	1730	<p><i>Rockingham, Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of.</i> Prime minister in 1765 and 1782.</p> <p>July 1, 1782</p>
Fb. 19,	1717-8	<p><i>Rodney, George Brydges, Lord.</i> Admiral.</p> <p>May 24, 1792</p>
...	1580?	<p><i>Roe, Sir Thomas.</i> Statesman and ambassador.</p> <p>Nov. 6, 1644</p>
...	...	<p><i>Rogers, John.</i> First martyr of the Marian persecution.</p> <p>Feb. 4, 1554-5</p>
July 30,	1763	<p><i>Rogers, Samuel.</i> Poet and banker. "Pleasures of Memory," "Recollections."</p> <p>Dec. 18, 1855</p>
...	1589	<p><i>Rolle, Henry.</i> Chief Justice...</p> <p>July 30, 1656</p>
Mar. 1,	1757	<p><i>Romilly, Sir Samuel.</i> Lawyer. Solicitor-General in 1806.</p> <p>Nov. 2, 1818</p>
...	1650	<p><i>Rooke, Sir George.</i> Admiral. Reduced Gibraltar in 1704.</p> <p>Jan. 24, 1708-9</p>
...	...	<p><i>Rosamond, Fair.</i> Mistress of Henry II.</p> <p>... ..</p>
Mar. 8,	1753	<p><i>Roscoe, William.</i> Biographer and miscellaneous writer. "Life of Leo X.," &c.</p> <p>June 30, 1831</p>

BORN.		DIED.
... 1744	<i>Rose, George.</i> Statesman. President of Board of Trade.	Jan. 13, 1818
Apr. 15, 1800	<i>Ross, Sir James Clark.</i> Admiral. Arctic navigator.	Apr. 3, 1862
June 24, 1777	<i>Ross, Sir John.</i> Admiral. Arctic navigator.	Aug. 30, 1856
... 1733	<i>Rosslyn, Alexander Wedderburne, Earl of.</i> Lord Chancellor, 1793—1801.	Jan. 3, 1805
... 1762	<i>Rosslyn, James St. Clair Erskine, Earl of.</i> Statesman and soldier.	Jan. 18, 1837
... 1673	<i>Rowe, Nicholas.</i> Poet Laureate and dramatist. "Jane Shore," "Tamerlane," &c. Translated Lucan's "Pharsalia."	Dec. 6, 1718
1741 or 1746	<i>Russell, William.</i> Historian. "Modern Europe."	Jan. 1, 1794
Sept. 6,* 1639	<i>Russell, William, Lord.</i> Son of Duke of Bedford. Supporter of constitutional liberty. Executed for a supposed connection with the Rye House Plot.	July 21, 1683
... 1636?	<i>Russell, Lady Rachel Wriothesley.</i> Wife of above. "Letters."	Sept. 29, 1723
... 1638	<i>Rymer, Thomas.</i> Critic and antiquary. "Fœdera," &c.	Dec. 14, 1714
... 1672	<i>Sacheverell, Henry.</i> High	June 5, 1724

* Some, Sept. 29.

BORN.		DIED.
	Church divine. Impeached by parliament for his seditious sermons.	
Ja. 26, 1715-6	<i>Sackville, George, Viscount.</i> Soldier and statesman. Engaged at <i>Dettingen, Fontenoy</i> , and <i>Minden</i> .	Aug. 26, 1785
... 1527	<i>Sackville, Thomas. Earl of Dorset.</i> Poet.	Aug. 19, 1608
... 1507	<i>Sadler, Sir Ralph.</i> English ambassador in Scotland. "Letters and Negotiations."	Mar. 30, 1587
... 1782	<i>Sale, Sir Robert Henry.</i> Commanded in the Affghan War. Defended Jellalabad.	Dec. 18, 1845
Ja. 13, 1615-6	<i>Sancroft, William.</i> Abp. of Canterbury. Deprived of his office in 1689 for refusing to take the oaths on the accession of William and Mary.	Nov. 24, 1693
... 1625	<i>Sandwich, Edw. Montague, Earl of.</i> Admiral.	May 28, 1672
... 1519	<i>Sandys, Edwin.</i> Archbishop of York.	July 10, 1588
Mar. 11, 1757	<i>Saumarez, James, 1st Lord De.</i> Admiral. Engaged in the victories of <i>Cape St. Vincent</i> and the <i>Nile</i> .	Oct. 9, 1836
Ja. 10, 1697-8	<i>Savage, Richard.</i> Poet and dramatist.	Aug. 1, 1743
Nov. 30, 1549	<i>Savile, Sir Henry.</i> Scholar, and tutor to Queen Elizabeth.	Fb. 19, 1621-2

BORN.			DIED.
Aug. 15, 1771		<i>Scott, Sir Walter.</i> Poet and novelist.	Sept. 21, 1832
...	...	<i>Scrope, Henry, Lord.</i> Beheaded for conspiracy.	Aug. 5, 1415
...	...	<i>Scrope, Richard.</i> Abp. of York. Executed for high treason.	June 8, 1405
...	1693	<i>Secker, Thomas.</i> Abp. of Canterbury.	Aug. 3, 1768
...	1639	<i>Sedley, Sir Charles.</i> Poet and wit. Friend of Charles II.	Aug. 20, 1701
Dec. 16, 1584		<i>Selden, John.</i> Statesman, antiquary, and historian. "De jure Naturali et Gentium."	Nov. 30, 1654
...	1648	<i>Settle, Elkanah.</i> Poet and dramatist.	Fb. 12, 1723-4
...	...	<i>Seymour, Edward.</i> Duke of Somerset. Protector. Beheaded for treasonable designs against the privy councillors.	Jan. 22, 1551-2
...	...	<i>Seymour, Jane.</i> Wife of Hen. VIII.	Oct. 24, 1538
...	...	<i>Seymour, Thomas, Lord.</i> Lord High Admiral.	Mr. 20, 1548-9
...	1640	<i>Shadwell, Thomas.</i> Dramatist and poet laureate.	Dec. 6, 1692
		<i>Shaftesbury.</i> See Cooper.	
Apr. 26, 1564		<i>Shakespeare, William</i>	Apr. 23, 1616
...	1735	<i>Sharp, Granville.</i> Philanthropist and slavery abolitionist.	July 6, 1813
May, 1618		<i>Sharp, James.</i> Archbishop of St. Andrew's. Opponent	May 3, 1679

BORN.		DIED.
	of the Presbyterians. Murdered.	
Fb.16,1643-4	<i>Sharp, John.</i> Abp. of York...	Feb. 2, 1713-4
Dec. 23, 1770	<i>Shee, Sir Martin Archer, R.A.</i> Artist. Pres. of the Royal Academy.	Aug. 19, 1850
July 19, 1598	<i>Sheldon, Gilbert.</i> Abp. of Canterbury.	Nov. 9, 1677
Aug. 4, 1792	<i>Shelley, Percy Bysshe.</i> Poet...	July 8, 1822
Nov. 18, 1714	<i>Shenstone, William.</i> Poet. "Elegies."	Feb. 11, 1763
Sept., 1751	<i>Sheridan, Richard Brinsley.</i> Statesman, orator, and dramatist. "School for Scandal," "Critic," "Rivals," &c.	July 7, 1816
... 1678	<i>Sherlock, Thomas.</i> Bishop of London. Writer on controversy.	July 18, 1761
... 1641	<i>Sherlock, William.</i> Dean of St. Paul's. "Discourses on Death."	June 19, 1707
... 1565	<i>Shirley, Sir Anthony.</i> Soldier, and Eastern traveller.	... 1630
Sept., 1596	<i>Shirley, James.</i> Poet and dramatist.	Oct. 29, 1666
... 1797	<i>Shirley, Walter Augustus.</i> Bishop of Sodor and Man.	Apr. 21, 1847
... ..	<i>Shore, Jane.</i> Mistress of Edward IV.	... ..
... 1650?	<i>Shovel, Sir Cloudesley.</i> Admiral <i>Shrewsbury.</i> See <i>Talbot.</i>	Oct. 2, 1707
... 1782	<i>Shuttleworth, Philip Nicholas.</i> Bishop of Chichester.	Jan. 7, 1842

BORN.		DIED.
July 5, 1755	<i>Siddons, Mrs. Sarah.</i> The most celebrated English tragic actress of her time. <i>Sidmouth.</i> See <i>Addington.</i>	June 8, 1831
... 1617*	<i>Sidney, Algernon.</i> Republican. Implicated in the Rye House Plot, and executed.	Dec. 7, 1683
Nov. 29, 1554	<i>Sidney, Sir Philip.</i> Statesman, soldier, and poet. "Arcadia."	Oct. 7, 1586
Sept. 24, 1759	<i>Simeon, Rev. Charles.</i> Divine, and theological writer.	Nov. 13, 1836
... ..	<i>Simeon of Durham.</i> Historian of the Saxon kings from 616—1130.	... 1130?
... 1800	<i>Sinclair, Catherine.</i> Novelist.	Aug. 6, 1864
... 1754	<i>Sinclair, Sir John.</i> Writer and philanthropist.	Dec. 21, 1835
... 1460?	<i>Skelton, John.</i> Poet laureate.	June 21, 1529
Apr. 16, 1660	<i>Sloane, Sir Hans.</i> Physician and naturalist. Collector of productions of nature and art.	Jan. 11, 1752
... 1722	<i>Smart, Christopher.</i> Poet, and classical translator.	May 18, 1770
June 18, 1724	<i>Smeaton, John.</i> Civil engineer. <i>Eddystone Lighthouse.</i>	Oct. 28, 1792
June 5, 1723	<i>Smith, Adam.</i> Writer on moral philosophy and political economy. "Wealth of Nations."	July 8, 1790
... 1769	<i>Smith, Rev. Sydney.</i> Canon of	Feb. 21, 1845

* Some, 1622.

BORN.			DIED.
		St. Paul's. Critic and political writer.	
...	1514?	<i>Smith, Sir Thomas.</i> Statesman, critic, and historian. Secretary of State in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. "Commonwealth of England."	Aug. 12, 1577
...	1764	<i>Smith, Sir William Sydney.</i> Admiral. Defended Acre against Buonaparte.	May 26, 1840
...	1721	<i>Smollett, Tobias.</i> Novelist and historian. "Roderick Random," "Peregrine Pickle," "Humphrey Clinker," &c.	Oct. 21, 1771
1764 or 1766		<i>Smyth, William.</i> Prof. of Mod. Hist. at Cambridge. "Lectures on Mod. Hist."	June 26, 1849
Jan. 21, 1788		<i>Smyth, William Henry.</i> Admiral. Naval and scientific writer.	Sept. 9, 1865
Sept. 10, 1753		<i>Soane, Sir John.</i> Architect...	Jan. 20, 1837
...	1650?	<i>Somers, John, Lord.</i> Lord Chancellor. Opposed the measures of Charles II. and James II.	Apr. 26, 1716
...	1692	<i>Somerville, William.</i> Poet. "The Chase."	July 19, 1742
...	1750	<i>Southcott, Joanna.</i> An ignorant fanatic, who declared herself destined to be the mother of the promised Shiloh.	Dec. 27, 1814

BORN.			DIED.
...	1659	<i>Southern, Thomas.</i> Dramatist. "Isabella."	May 26, 1746
Aug. 12,	1774	<i>Southey, Robert.</i> Poet laureate and biographer.	Mar. 21, 1843
...	1620	<i>Sparrow, Anthony.</i> Bishop of Norwich. "Rationale of the Prayer Book."	May 19, 1685
...	1827	<i>Speke, Captain John Hanning.</i> African traveller. Discoverer of the source of the Nile.	Sept. 15, 1864
...	1562	<i>Spelman, Sir Henry.</i> Histo- rian and antiquary. "Villare Anglicanum."	... 1641
...	1553?	<i>Spenser, Edmund.</i> Poet. "Faerie Queen."	Jan. 16, 1598-9
...	1565	<i>Spotswood, John.</i> Archbishop of St. Andrew's. "History of the Church of Scotland."	Nov. 26, 1639
...	1665	<i>Spragge, Sir Edward.</i> Naval commander in the battles be- tween the English and Dutch in the reign of Charles II.	Aug. 11, 1673
...	1636	<i>Sprat, Thomas.</i> Bishop of Rochester. Poet and his- torian. "History of the Rye House Plot."	May 20, 1713
Aug,	1753	<i>Stanhope, Charles, 3rd Earl.</i> Political and scientific writer.	Dec. 15, 1816
...	1673	<i>Stanhope, James, 1st Earl.</i> General and statesman. Served at the sieges of <i>Namur</i> and <i>Barcelona</i> . Se- cretary of State in 1714.	Feb. 5, 1720-1

BORN.		DIED.
Jan. 1, 1779	<i>Stanley, Edward.</i> Bishop of Norwich.	Sept. 6, 1849
... ..	<i>Stapleton, Sir Robert.</i> Royalist soldier, and poet.	July 11, 1669
Apr. 19, 1737	<i>Staunton, Sir George Leonard.</i> Diplomatist. "History of Embassy to China."	Jan. 12, 1801
... 1671	<i>Steele, Sir Richard.</i> Essayist and dramatic writer. "The Funeral," "The Lying Lover." Contributed to the "Tatler," "Spectator," &c.	Sept. 1, 1729
... 1736	<i>Steevens, George.</i> Shakespearian commentator.	Jan. 22, 1800
... 1684	<i>Stella.</i> Miss Johnson. Friend of Swift.	Jan. 28, 1726-7
... 1105	<i>Stephen.</i> King of England ...	Oct. 25, 1154
... 1759	<i>Stephen, James.</i> Lawyer and political writer. Slavery abolitionist.	Oct. 10, 1832
June 9, 1781	<i>Stephenson, George.</i> Engineer. Inventor of locomotive steam engine and railways.	Aug. 22, 1848
Oct. 16, 1803	<i>Stephenson, Robert.</i> Son of the above. Engineer. Inventor of Tubular Bridge.	Oct. 12, 1859
... 1663	<i>Stepney, George.</i> Statesman. Poet and political writer.	... 1707
July 20, 1806	<i>Sterling, John.</i> Critic and essayist.	Sept. 18, 1844
Nov. 24, 1713	<i>Sterne, Rev. Lawrence.</i> Miscellaneous writer. "Tristram	Mar. 18, 1768

BORN.		DIED.
	Shandy," "Sentimental Journey," &c.	
Nov. 22, 1753	<i>Stewart, Dugald.</i> Scottish philosopher and metaphysician. "Philosophy of the Human Mind," &c.	June 11, 1828
	<i>Stigand.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury.	... 1070
Apr. 17, 1635	<i>Stillingfleet, Edward.</i> Bishop of Worcester.	Mar. 27, 1699
... 1525	<i>Stow, John.</i> Antiquary. "Survey of London."	Apr. 5, 1605
Oct. 17, 1745	<i>Stowell, William Scott, Lord.</i> Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.	Jan. 28, 1836
Apr. 13, 1593	<i>Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of.</i> Statesman. Executed for treason.	May 12, 1641
... 1780	<i>Strangford, Percy Clinton Smythe, 6th Viscount.</i> Poet, and ambassador at Stockholm and St. Petersburg.	May 29, 1855
... ..	<i>Strongbow, Richard de Clare.</i> Earl of Pembroke. Conquered Ireland.	... 1176
Nov. 12, 1643	<i>Strype, John.</i> Ecclesiastical historian and biographer. "Annals," &c.	Dec. 11, 1737
... 1575	<i>Stuart, Arabella.</i> Daughter of Charles Stuart, and cousin of James I. Imprisoned for her marriage with Lord Beauchamp's son.	Sept. 27, 1615

BORN.	DIED.
... 1688	<i>Stuart, James Francis Edward.</i> Dec. 30, 1765 Son of James II.
... 1720	<i>Stuart, Charles Edward.</i> Son Jan. 31, 1788 of the above. Young Pre- tender.
... 1725	<i>Stuart, Henry Benedict.</i> Bro- ... 1807 ther of the above. Cardinal of York. Last of the royal line of Stuarts.
... 1609	<i>Suckling, Sir John.</i> Poet ... May 7, 1641
... ...	<i>Suffolk, Michael de la Pole,</i> ... 1389 <i>Earl of.</i> Lord Chancellor.
... ...	<i>Suffolk, William de la Pole,</i> ... 1450 <i>Duke of.</i> Lord Chancellor and High Admiral. Exe- cuted.
... 1780	<i>Sumner, John Bird.</i> Arch- Sept. 6, 1862 bishop of Canterbury.
... 1674	<i>Sunderland, Charles Spencer,</i> April 19, 1722 <i>3rd Earl of.</i> Lord-Lieu- tenant of Ireland.
... 1641 ?	<i>Sunderland, Robert Spencer,</i> Sept. 28, 1702 <i>2nd Earl of.</i> Statesman. Minister of James II.
... 1755	<i>Sutton, Charles Manners.</i> Arch- July 21, 1828 bishop of Canterbury.
... 1532	<i>Sutton, Thomas.</i> Founder of Dec. 12, 1611 Charter House.
Nov. 30, 1667	<i>Swift, Jonathan.</i> Dean of St. Oct. 29, 1745 Patrick's. Political, satirical, and miscellaneous writer. "Gulliver's Travels," "Tale of a Tub," &c.

BORN.		DIED.
Sept. 13, 1799	<i>Sydenham, Charles Edward Powlett Thompson, Lord.</i> Governor-General of Canada in 1839.	Sept. 19, 1841
... 1660	<i>Talbot, Charles.</i> Duke of <i>Shrewsbury.</i> Promoter of the Revolution. Lord High Treasurer.	... 1717
... 1684	<i>Talbot, Charles, Lord.</i> Lord Chancellor.	Feb. 14, 1736-7
... 1373	<i>Talbot, John.</i> 1st Earl of <i>Shrewsbury.</i> Warrior in France.	July 20, 1453
Jan. 26, 1795	<i>Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon.</i> Judge and dramatist.	Mar. 13, 1854
... 1652	<i>Tate, Nahum.</i> Poet laureate. "New Version of the Psalms."	Aug. 12, 1715
... 1613	<i>Taylor, Jeremy.</i> Bishop of Down and Connor. Author of numerous religious works.	Aug. 13, 1667
Oct. 8, 1751	<i>Teignmouth, John Shore, Lord.</i> Governor-General of India in 1793.	Feb. 14, 1834
... 1628	<i>Temple, Sir William.</i> Ambassador to the States General. Secretary of State in 1679. "Observations on the United Provinces."	Jan. 27, 1697-8
... 1636	<i>Tenison, Thomas.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. "Baconia."	Dec. 14, 1715
... 1811	<i>Thackeray, William Makepeace.</i>	Dec. 24, 1863

BORN.			DIED.
		Novelist. "Vanity Fair," "Newcomes," &c.	
...	1772	<i>Thistlewood, Arthur.</i> Leader of the Cato Street con- spirators.	May 1, 1820
Sept. 11, 1700		<i>Thomson, James.</i> Poet. "Sea- sons."	Aug. 27, 1748
...	1676	<i>Thornhill, Sir James.</i> Painter.	May 4, 1734
...	1616	<i>Thurloe, John.</i> Secretary of State during the Protec- torate.	Fb. 21, 1667-8
...	1732	<i>Thurlow, Edward, Lord.</i> Lord Chancellor in 1778.	Sept. 12, 1806
...	1686	<i>Tickell, Thomas.</i> Poet and essayist.	Apr. 25, 1740
...	1761	<i>Tierney, George.</i> Statesman and political writer.	Jan. 25, 1830
...	1630	<i>Tillotson, John.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. "Sermons."	Nov. 22, 1694
...	1477	<i>Tindal, William.</i> Translator of the Bible, and martyr.	... 1536
...	1763	<i>Tone, Theobald Wolfe.</i> Irish rebel and politician.	Nov. 19, 1798
June 25, 1736		<i>Tooke, John Horne.</i> Politician and philologist.	Mar. 19, 1812
...	...	<i>Tosti.</i> Earl of Northumber- land. Son of Earl Godwin.	Sept. 25, 1066
...	1676	<i>Townshend, Charles, Viscount.</i> Statesman. Secretary of State.	June 21, 1738
...	1725	<i>Townshend, Charles.</i> Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1766.	Sept. 4, 1767
...	1626	<i>Trevor, Sir John.</i> Secretary	May 28, 1672

BORN.		DIED.
	of State in the reign of Charles II.	
... 1633	<i>Trevor, Sir John.</i> Speaker of the House of Commons in the reigns of James II. and William III.	May 20, 1717
... 1750	<i>Trowbridge, Sir Thomas.</i> Admiral.	Feb., 1807
... 1638	<i>Trumbull, Sir William.</i> Secretary of State in the reign of William III.	Dec. 14, 1716
... 1782	<i>Truro, Thomas Wilde, Lord.</i> Lord Chancellor from 1850 to 1852.	Nov. 11, 1855
... 1474?	<i>Tunstall, Cuthbert.</i> Bishop of Durham. Roman Catholic bishop, who acted very leniently to Protestants during the Marian persecution.	Nov. 18, 1559
May 4, 1775	<i>Turner, Joseph Mallord Wm.</i> Artist.	Dec. 19, 1851
Sept. 24, 1768	<i>Turner, Sharon.</i> Historian of the Anglo-Saxons.	Feb. 13, 1847
... 1780	<i>Turton, Thomas.</i> Bishop of Ely.	Jan. 7, 1864
... 1786	<i>Twiss, Horace.</i> Politician and writer. "Life of Eldon."	May 4, 1849
... ...	<i>Tyler, Wat.</i> Rebelled against the Poll Tax.	June 15, 1381
Oct. 15, 1747	<i>Tytler, Alex. Fraser.</i> Lord Woodhouselee. Judge and historian.	Jan. 4, 1813
Aug. 30, 1791	<i>Tytler, Patrick Fraser.</i> Histo-	Dec. 24, 1849

BORN.		DIED.
	rian. "History of Scotland."	
Jan. 4, 1579-80	<i>Usher, James.</i> Archbishop of Armagh. Historian. "Chronologia Sacra," &c.	Mar. 21, 1656
... 1642	<i>Uvedale, Robert.</i> Botanist ...	... 1722
Dec. 7, 1754	<i>Valpy, Richard, D.D.</i> Classical scholar.	Mar. 28, 1836
... 1672	<i>Vanbrugh, Sir John.</i> Dramatist and architect. "Relapse," "Confederacy."	Mar. 26, 1726
... 1589	<i>Vane, Sir Henry.</i> Secretary of State.	... 1654
... 1612	<i>Vane, Sir Henry.</i> Republican statesman. Beheaded for high treason.	June 14, 1662
... 1540	<i>Vere, Edward.</i> Earl of Oxford. Poet.	July, 1604
... 1554	<i>Vere, Sir Francis.</i> General. Defender of Ostend against the Spanish in 1607.	Aug. 28, 1608
Nov. 12, 1684	<i>Vernon, Edward.</i> Admiral. Took Porto Bello.	Oct. 29, 1757
... 1813	<i>Villiers, Montague.</i> Bishop of Durham.	Aug. 9, 1861
... ...	<i>Wace, Robert.</i> Anglo-Norman poet.	... 1180
... ...	<i>Wadham, Nicholas.</i> Founder of Wadham College, Oxford.	... 1610

BORN.			DIED.
...	1800	<i>Waghorn, Thomas, R.N.</i> Projector of the Overland Route to India.	Jan. 7, 1850
...	1657	<i>Wake, William.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. Projector of a union between the English and Gallican Churches.	Jan. 24, 1736—7
Mr. 14,	1714—5	<i>Waldegrave, James, 2nd Earl of.</i> Statesman. "Memoirs."	Apr. 8, 1763
...	1610?	<i>Walker, Sir Edward.</i> Herald and historian.	Feb. 19, 1676—7
...	...	<i>Walker, George.</i> Bishop of Derry. Gallant defender of Londonderry. Fell at the Boyne.	July 1, 1690
...	1270	<i>Wallace, Sir William.</i> Scotch patriot, who rebelled against the authority of Edward I.	Aug. 23, 1305
Mar. 3,	1604—5	<i>Waller, Edmund.</i> Poet	Oct. 21, 1687
...	1597	<i>Waller, Sir William.</i> General of the Parliamentary forces.	Sept. 19, 1668
Oct. 5,	1717	<i>Walpole, Horace.</i> Earl of Orford. Writer. "Royal and Noble Authors," "Castle of Otranto," &c.	Mar. 2, 1797
Aug. 26,	1676	<i>Walpole, Sir Robert.</i> Statesman. Prime Minister, 1721—1742.	Mr. 18, 1744—5
...	1536	<i>Walsingham, Sir Francis.</i> Statesman. Secretary of State during the reign of Elizabeth.	Apr. 6, 1590

BORN.		DIED.
...	1739	<i>Walter, John.</i> Originator of the "Times." Nov. 16, 1812
Aug. 9,	1593	<i>Walton, Izaak.</i> Of piscatory fame. "Complete Angler." Dec. 15, 1683
		<i>Warbeck, Perkin.</i> Pretender to the crown. Assumed the title of Richard Duke of York, son of Edward IV. ... 1499
Dec. 24,	1698	<i>Warburton, William.</i> Bishop of Gloucester. Critic and controversialist. Edited "Shakespeare," "Pope," &c. June 7, 1779
...	1798	<i>Ward, Sir Henry George.</i> Minister to Mexico. Governor-General of the Ionian Islands and Ceylon. Aug. 2, 1860
...	...	<i>Warham, William.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. Patron of learning. Aug. 23, 1532
...	1754	<i>Warren, Sir John Borlase.</i> Admiral and ambassador. Feb. 27, 1822
...	1420	<i>Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of.</i> King maker. Fell at Barnet. Apr. 14, 1471
Aug.	1737	<i>Watson, Richard.</i> Bishop of Llandaff. "Apology for the Bible," &c. July 4, 1816
Ja. 19,	1735-6	<i>Watt, James.</i> Natural philosopher, and improver of the steam engine. Aug. 25, 1819
July 17,	1674	<i>Watts, Dr. Isaac.</i> Dissenting divine. "Hymns," &c. Nov. 25, 1748
...	...	<i>Waynflete, William.</i> Lord Aug. 11, 1486

BORN.		DIED.
	Chancellor, and bishop of Winchester.	
July 12, 1730	<i>Wedgwood, Josiah.</i> Potter ...	Jan. 3, 1795
... 1773	<i>Weld, Thomas.</i> English cardinal.	Apr. 10, 1837
June 20, 1760	<i>Wellesley, Richard Colley, Marquis of.</i> Governor-general of India in 1797; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1809—1812; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1821—1828, and again in 1833; and Lord Chamberlain in 1835.	Sept. 26, 1842
May 1,* 1769	<i>Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of.</i> Commander-in-chief during the Peninsular War; Commander-in-chief in 1827; Premier in 1828, and for a time in 1834; again Commander-in-chief in 1842.	Sept. 14, 1852
... ..	<i>Wendover, Roger de.</i> Historian.	May 6, 1237
June 17, 1703	<i>Wesley, Rev. John.</i> Founder of Methodism.	Mar. 2, 1791
Dec. 1698	<i>Wharton, Philip, Duke of.</i> Poet.	May 31, 1731
... 1787	<i>Whately, Richard.</i> Archbishop of Dublin.	Oct. 8, 1863
... 1795	<i>Whewell, Rev. Dr. William.</i> Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Scholar and linguist.	Mar. 7, 1866
Mar. 21, 1785	<i>White, Henry Kirke.</i> Poet ...	Oct. 19, 1806

* Or April 30.

BORN.	DIED.
... 1511	<i>White, John.</i> Bishop of Winchester. Anti-Reformer. Jan. 11, 1560-1
Dec. 1714	<i>Whitefield, Rev. George.</i> Methodist preacher. Sept. 30, 1770
Aug. 2, 1605	<i>Whitelock, Bulstrode.</i> Lawyer and statesman. Jan. 28, 1676
... 1530	<i>Whitgift, John.</i> Archbishop of Canterbury. Feb. 29, 1603-4
... ..	<i>Whittingham, Sir Samuel.</i> General. Served under Wellington. Jan., 1841
... ..	<i>Whittington, Sir Richard.</i> "Thrice Lord Mayor of London." FL 1393-1419
... 1754	<i>Whitworth, Charles, Earl.</i> Diplomatist. May 13, 1815
... 1324	<i>Wickliffe, John.</i> Divine. Reformer. Translated the Bible. Dec. 31, 1384
Aug. 24, 1759	<i>Wilberforce, William.</i> Philanthropist. Slavery abolitionist. July 29, 1833
Oct. 28, 1727	<i>Wilkes, John.</i> Political writer. Dec. 26, 1797
Nov. 18, 1785	<i>Wilkie, Sir David.</i> Artist ... June 1, 1841
... 1027	<i>William I.</i> King of England. Sept. 9, 1087
... 1056	<i>William II.</i> Ditto Aug. 2, 1100
Nov. 14, 1650	<i>William III.</i> Ditto Mar. 8, 1701-2
Aug. 21, 1765	<i>William IV.</i> Ditto June 20, 1837
... 1772	<i>Wilson, Daniel.</i> Bishop of Calcutta. Jan. 2, 1858
May 3, 1750	<i>Windham, William.</i> Statesman. Secretary at War in 1794-1801. June 3, 1810

BORN.			DIED.
...	1762	<i>Winsor, Frederick Albert.</i> Introduced gaslights.	... 1830
...	1564	<i>Winwood Sir Ralph.</i> Statesman. Secretary of State in 1614.	Oct. 27, 1617
Aug. 2,	1802	<i>Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen.</i> Cardinal, and Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster.	Feb. 15, 1865
...	...	<i>Wishart, George.</i> Scottish reformer and martyr.	Mar. 28, 1546
Jan. 2,	1725-6	<i>Wolfe, James.</i> General. Hero of Quebec.	Sept. 13, 1759
...	1471	<i>Wolsey, Thomas.</i> Cardinal, and Minister of State under Henry VIII.	Nov. 28, 1530
...	...	<i>Woodville, Elizabeth.</i> Queen of Edward IV.	... 1486
June 9,	1774	<i>Wordsworth, Rev. Christopher, D.D.</i> Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Feb. 2, 1846
Apr. 7,	1770	<i>Wordsworth, William.</i> Poet. "Excursion."	Apr. 23, 1850
Apr. 9,	1568	<i>Wotton, Sir Henry.</i> Diplomatist and political writer. "Reliquiæ."	Dec., 1639
Oct. 20,	1632	<i>Wren, Sir Christopher.</i> Architect. Designed St. Paul's Cathedral.	Feb. 25, 1723
...	1503	<i>Wyatt, Sir Thomas.</i> Statesman and poet.	Oct. 11, 1542
...	...	<i>Wyatt, Sir Thomas.</i> Rebel. Beheaded.	Apr. 11, 1554

BORN.	DIED.
... 1640	<i>Wycherley, William.</i> Dramatist. "Plain Dealer," "Country Wife," &c. Jan. 1, 1714-5
... 1324	<i>Wykeham, William of.</i> Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor. Founder of New College, Oxford. Sept. 27, 1404
... 1687	<i>Wyndham, Sir William.</i> Statesman. Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. June 17, 1740
... 1775	<i>Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams.</i> Statesman. Sept. 2, 1850
... 1566	<i>Yelverton, Sir Henry.</i> Judge. Ja. 24, 1629-30
... 1341	<i>York, Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of.</i> Son of Edward III. Aug. 1, 1402
... ...	<i>York, Richard, Duke of.</i> Son of Edward IV. Murdered in the Tower. May 24, 1483
... 1763	<i>York and Albany, Frederick, Duke of.</i> Son of George III. Commander-in-chief. Jan. 5, 1827
... 1684	<i>Young, Edward.</i> Poet. "Night Thoughts." Apr. 12, 1765

A

**BRIEF DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH
CONSTITUTION.**

BRIEF DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

Abjuration Oath.—This oath has undergone various alterations.

In 1672 particular doctrines of the Church of Rome had to be abjured. In 1702, all peers, persons in office, members of the universities, of parliament, and of the legal profession, had to abjure the Pope, and the claims of the Stuarts. This oath has been changed for Roman Catholics in 1791, and in 1829; and for Jews in 1858. One oath is now substituted for the three oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy.

Abjuration of the Realm.—An oath to quit the realm, and never to return to it without the royal licence. Modified in the reign of Henry VIII., and abolished as a privilege in 1624. By an act passed in 1593, Roman Catholics and Dissenters who refused to attend the service of the Church of England might be required to abjure the realm. From this law Dissenters were exempted in 1689, and Roman Catholics in 1791.

Admiralty, Court of.—Erected in 1357. A civil court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs. It possesses one judge, who is usually an eminent doctor of civil law. In 1857 it was decreed that the judge of the Probate Court be also judge of the Admiralty Court. Appeals can

be made from this court to the Privy Council. Its criminal jurisdiction was abolished in 1844.

Advocate, Lord, in Scotland.—An officer who occupies the same position as Attorney-General in England. This office existed in 1479, but it was not till 1540 that it became a great office of state.

Age, of.—In England, the minority of a male ceases at 21, and of a female in some cases, as that of a queen, at 18. A male of 12 may take the oath of allegiance; at 14 may consent to a marriage; and at 17 be an executor: but no *will* made by any person *under* 21 is valid. A female at 12 may consent to a marriage, at 14 choose a guardian, and at 21 is of age.

Aliens.—Are those not being natives of this kingdom. The laws were formerly very strict against them, but these have been greatly modified by acts passed in 1844 and 1847. An alien cannot sit in either House of Parliament, or be a member of the Privy Council, or vote at elections.

Archbishop of Canterbury.—Is primate and metropolitan of all England, and the first peer of the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes, except those of the blood royal. The see was made superior to York in 1073, and the archbishop was primate of England as well as of Ireland till 1152. The see was founded by Ethelbert, when Augustine became the first archbishop.

Archdeacon's Court.—The most inferior court in the whole ecclesiastical polity. It is held in the archdeacon's absence before a judge appointed by him, and its jurisdiction is sometimes in concurrence with, sometimes in exclusion of, the bishop's court of the diocese.

Arches.—See *Court of Arches*.

Articles of Religion.—Six were published in 1539, viz., transubstantiation, communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular con-

fession. In 1552 forty-two were published, but were reduced to *thirty-nine* in 1563, and received the royal authority and consent of parliament in 1571.

Assize Courts.—Defined in old books to be an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the justice, to meet at a certain time and place. Assizes are *general* when the judges go their circuits, and *special* when a commission is issued to take cognisance of one or more causes.

Atheling.—An Anglo-Saxon term, signifying a member of a royal house.

Attainder, Act of.—The Norman laws provided that by attainder of treason or felony, a person forfeited his lands, and *his blood became attainted*, which utterly disqualified his descendants from inheriting property. Its severity was modified in 1695; and in 1814 disinheritance was restricted (except in cases of high treason) to the culprit. Two witnesses in cases of high treason are necessary, where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the accused shall confess or stand mute.

Attorney-General.—A law officer of the crown, appointed by letters patent, who has to exhibit informations, and prosecute for the king in matters criminal. He has also to file Bills in Exchequer for any claims concerning the crown in inheritance or profit. First attorney-general appointed in 1278.

Augmentations, Court of.—Erected, in 1534, by Henry VIII., for the purpose of increasing the royal revenues, by adding those of the suppressed monasteries.

Aula Regia.—An ancient court, established by William the Conqueror, and composed of all the great officers of state. It was presided over by one special magistrate, called the chief justiciar, and settled all business, civil and criminal, and likewise the matters of the revenue.

Battel, Trial by.—A trial anciently allowed by our law, when the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence. Abolished in 1819.

Benefit of Clergy.—Arose out of the great respect paid by Christian princes to the Church, and consisted of exempting those places consecrated to religious purposes from criminal arrests, and also the exemption of all clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge in particular cases. Gradually, benefit of clergy extended to all who could read ; and it was enacted that there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy that in case of any man being condemned to death who could read, the bishop might claim him as a clerk. The prisoner who could read was only burnt in the hand, otherwise he suffered death. Benefit of clergy was entirely repealed in 1827.

Bill of Rights, 1689.—Enacted :—

1. That the power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of Parliament, is illegal.

2. That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal.

3. That the commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, and all other commissions and courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious.

4. That levying money for or to the use of the Crown, by pretence and prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal.

5. That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.

6. That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law.

7. That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence suitable to their conditions, and as allowed by law.

8. That election of members of Parliament ought to be free.

9. That the freedom of speech, and debates or proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.

10. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

11. That jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned, and jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason ought to be freeholders.

12. That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void.

13. And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, Parliament ought to be held frequently.

* * * * *

Resolved that William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, be declared king and queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the crown and royal dignity of the said kingdoms and dominions to them the said prince and princess during their lives, and the life of the survivor of them ; and that the sole and full exercise of the regal power be only in and executed by the said Prince of Orange, in the names of the said prince and princess, during their joint lives ; and after their deceases, the said crown and royal dignity of the said kingdoms and dominions to be to the heirs of the body of

the said princess ; and for default of such issue to the Princess Anne of Denmark and the heirs of her body ; and for default of such issue to the heirs of the body of the said Prince of Orange. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do pray the said prince and princess to accept the same accordingly.

And that the oaths hereafter mentioned be taken by all persons of whom the oaths of allegiance and supremacy might be required by law, instead of them ; and that the said oaths of allegiance and supremacy be abrogated :—

“I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to their majesties King William and Queen Mary : So help me God.”

“I do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position that princes excommunicated or deprived by the pope, or any authority of the see of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm : So help me God.”

* * * * *

And for preventing all questions and divisions in this realm, by reason of any pretended titles to the crown, and for preserving a certainty in the succession thereof, in and upon which the unity, peace, tranquillity, and safety of this nation doth, under God, wholly consist and depend, the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do beseech their majesties that it may be enacted, established, and declared, that the crown and regal government of the said kingdoms and dominions, with all and singular the premises thereunto belonging and appertaining, shall be

and continue to their said majesties, and the survivor of them, during their lives, and the life of the survivor of them. And that the entire, perfect, and full exercise of the regal power and government be only in and executed by his majesty, in the names of both their majesties during their joint lives ; and after their deceases the said crown and premises shall be and remain to the heirs of the body of her majesty ; and for default of such issue, to her royal highness the Princess Anne of Denmark and the heirs of her body ; and for default of such issue, to the heirs of the body of his said majesty : And thereunto the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do, in the name of all the people aforesaid, most humbly and faithfully submit themselves, their heirs and posterities for ever ; and do faithfully promise that they will stand to, maintain, and defend their said majesties, and also the limitation and succession of the crown herein specified and contained, to the utmost of their powers, with their lives and estates, against all persons whatsoever that shall attempt anything to the contrary.

And whereas it hath been found by experience that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom to be governed by a popish prince, or by any king or queen marrying a papist ; the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do further pray that it may be enacted, that all and every person and persons that is, are, or shall be reconciled to, or shall hold communion with, the see or Church of Rome, or shall profess the popish religion, or shall marry a papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the crown and government of this realm, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part of the same, or to have, use, or exercise any regal power, authority, or jurisdiction within the same ; and in all and every such

case or cases the people of these realms shall be and are hereby absolved of their allegiance ; and the said crown and government shall from time to time descend to, and be enjoyed by, such person or persons, being Protestants, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same in case the said person or persons so reconciled, holding communion, or professing, or marrying as aforesaid, were naturally dead.

And that every king and queen of this realm who at any time hereafter shall come to and succeed in the imperial crown of this kingdom shall, on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament next after his or her coming to the crown, sitting in his or her throne in the House of Peers, in the presence of the Lords and Commons therein assembled, or at his or her coronation, before such person or persons who shall administer the coronation oath to him or her, at the time of his or her taking the said oath (which shall first happen), make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the declaration mentioned in the statute made in the 13th year of the reign of King Charles II., intituled, "An Act for the more effectual preserving the king's person and government, by disabling papists from sitting in either House of Parliament." But if it shall happen that such king or queen, upon his or her succession to the crown of this realm, shall be under the age of twelve years, then every such king or queen shall make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the said declaration at his or her coronation, or the first day of meeting of the first Parliament as aforesaid, which shall first happen, after such king or queen shall have attained the said age of twelve years.

* * * * *

Provided that no charter, or grant, or pardon granted before the 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1689, shall be any ways impeached or invalidated by this

act, but that the same shall be and remain of the same force and effect in law, and no other than as if this act had never been made.

Black Mail.—A compulsory payment, made in parts of Scotland by the lowlanders to the highlanders, for the protection of their cattle. It existed up to 1745, and rendered agricultural improvement impossible.

Board of Control.—Established by Pitt in 1784, for the purpose of aiding and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the Company. The president of this board was a chief minister of the crown, and one of the members of the cabinet. It was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred to the crown.

Board of Green Cloth, or Court of Marshalsea.—Was a court of justice, erected in the reign of Henry III., having exclusive jurisdiction in the king's palace, and within the verge. Its power was derived from the common law, and in 1542 took cognizance of misprisions of treasons, murders, manslaughters, bloodsheds, &c. It was abolished in 1828.

Board of Health.—Established, in 1848, for sanitary purposes, and for the administration of laws relating to public health. It has power to create local boards in provincial towns.

Board of Trade.—An office exercising jurisdiction over all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations. First established in 1655, and remodelled in 1786.

Campbell's Act.—Passed, in 1846, to compel railway companies to grant compensation for accidents. Amended in 1864.

Catholic Relief Bill, April 13, 1829.—An act which freed the Roman Catholics from the severe disabilities they were labouring under. It substituted a different form of oath

for the oath of supremacy ; and there were no offices which Roman Catholics were excluded from except those of Regent, Lord Chancellor of England or Ireland, and Viceroy of Ireland. It was also enacted that no oath should be required to be taken by Roman Catholic subjects for enabling them to hold any real or personal property, except those which might be demanded from other subjects. The franchise in Ireland was raised from 40s. to 10*l*. by way of security ; and certain regulations enforced respecting the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion.

Central Criminal Court.—Established in 1834, to hear and determine all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanours, committed within the city of London and the county of Middlesex, and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey ; and also all offences within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. It sits at least twelve times a year.

Chamberlain of England, Lord Great.—The sixth great officer of state, whose duties, among others, relate to coronations and public solemnities. An office of great antiquity, and hereditary in the family of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby.

Champion of England.—An office instituted at the coronation of Richard II. At the coronation of English kings the champion rode completely armed into Westminster Hall, and challenged any one who should deny the title of the sovereign. The championship is hereditary in the family of Dymoke.

Chancellor of England, Lord High.—An office of great antiquity. It was originally conferred upon some dignified ecclesiastic called *cancellarius*, or doorkeeper, who admitted suitors to the sovereign's presence. The title of lord chancellor was assumed in the reign of Edward II. In the time of Elizabeth the offices of lord chancellor and lord keeper were declared identical. The vice-chancellor was appointed in 1813. The lord chancellor takes precedence of all the law

officers, and ranks next the Archbishop of Canterbury as the first subject of the realm. By his office he is a privy councillor and prolocutor of the House of Lords. He appoints all the justices of the peace, and is keeper of the queen's conscience. He is patron of all the queen's livings, and exercises extensive jurisdiction as presiding judge of the Court of Chancery. He is the guardian of all infants and idiots, and has the superintendence of all the charitable uses in the kingdom.

Charters.—Granted to corporate towns by Henry II. to protect their manufactures ; called in and modified by Charles II. Ancient charters restored in 1688.

Church Discipline Act, 3 & 4 Vict.—Enables the bishop, when a clerk in holy orders is charged with any offence against the laws ecclesiastical, or there exists any scandal or evil report about him, to issue a commission to five persons, of whom one must be the vicar-general, or an archdeacon or rural dean of the diocese, to inquire into the said charge or report. Of the commission notice must be given to the person charged ; and it is to be conducted in public unless special application to the contrary is made. If the defendant admits the truth of the charge the bishop may at once pass sentence ; and if he denies the charge the bishop hears and determines the cause, and gives judgment according to ecclesiastical law. The bishop can send the case to be determined in the court of appeal of the province if he thinks fit.

Civil List.—All the expenses of the English government were formerly defrayed out of the royal revenue, and comprehended in one list. In 1660 a division took place between the military expenses and those incurred for ordinary purposes. The latter is the civil list, which now includes the revenue awarded to the kings of England instead of their ancient hereditary income.

Colonial Possessions.—As our colonies add so materially to our power as a nation, I shall give briefly a list of the most important; though their insertion is a little out of place in a dictionary of the constitution.

COLONY.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT, ETC.	
Antigua	Settled in	1632
Ascension Island	Granted by Spain	1827
Australia, South	Settled in	1834
„ West	„ „	1829
Bahamas	„ „	1630
Barbadoes	„ „	1605
Bengal	Ceded by Shah Allum	1765
Bermudas	Settled in	1609
Bombay	Ceded by Portugal	1661
British Columbia.....	Settled in	1858
British Guiana.....	Capitulated	1803
Canada	„ „	1759–60
Cape Breton Island...	Taken from the French	1745
Cape Coast Castle	Taken from the Dutch	1672
Cape of Good Hope...	Capitulated	1806
Ceylon	„ „	1795
Dominica	Ceded by France	1763
Falkland Islands.....	Settled in	1833
Gambia	„ „	1631
Gibraltar	Capitulated	1704
Gold Coast	Settled in	1618
Granada	Ceded by France	1763
Honduras.....	By treaty in	1670
Hong Kong.....	Ceded in	1842
Jamaica	Capitulated in	1665
Madras.....	Settled in	1639
Malta	Capitulated in	1800
Mauritius.....	„ „	1810

COLONY.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT, ETC.	
Natal	Taken from the Dutch	1842
Newfoundland	Settled about	1500
New South Wales ...	Settled in	1787
New Zealand	„ „	1840
Nova Scotia	Ceded by France	1748
Singapore.....	By treaty in	1819
St. Helena	Taken from the Dutch	1600
Vancouver	Settled in	1848
Van Diemen's Land...	„ „	1803

Common Council.—Anglo-Saxon *folk mote*, or court of the people.

It consists now of the lord mayor, aldermen, and certain representatives out of each ward. Its elections are annual.

Commons, House of.—See *Parliament*.

Common Law.—An ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs of British, Saxon, and Danish origin, which has subsisted immemorially in this kingdom.

Common Pleas, Court of.—All controversies in civil matters between subject and subject, according to law, are here debated. Real actions are here pleadable, and this court may grant prohibitions. It was the ancient *aula regia*, which followed the king in all his progresses. This court was ordered to be held at Westminster by Magna Charta, where it now sits.

Congé d'Elire.—License of the sovereign, as head of the Church, to chapters and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, especially bishops.

Consistory Court.—A court of every diocesan bishop, held in their several cathedrals, for the trial of all ecclesiastical causes arising within their respective dioceses. The bishop's chancellor is the judge, and from his sentence an appeal lies to the archbishop of each province respectively.

Constitutions of Clarendon.—In the reign of Henry II., the power of the clergy, advocated by Thomas à Beckett, had reached its climax. Their authority, no longer defensive, became aggressive. A struggle ensued. On the one side were the laws of England, supported by the nobility, and on the other the laws of Rome, advocated by the clergy. The result terminated in the passing of the *Constitutions of Clarendon*, January 25, 1163. These enacted that all suits concerning the advowson and presentation of churches should be determined in the civil courts; that the churches belonging to the king's see should not be granted in perpetuity without his consent; that clerks accused of any crime should be tried in the civil courts; that no person, particularly no clergyman of any rank, should quit the kingdom without the royal license; that excommunicated persons should not be bound to give security for continuing in their present place of abode; that laics should not be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable witnesses; that no chief tenant of the Crown should be excommunicated, or his lands placed under an interdict, except with the king's consent; that all appeals in spiritual cases should be carried to the king, and proceed no further, unless by the royal wish; that disputes between a layman and a priest, whether lands be lay or ecclesiastical, be decided by a verdict of twelve lawful men, and if lay the cause should be determined in the civil courts; that no person should be excommunicated for non-appearance in a spiritual court, till the chief officer of the place where he resides be consulted, to compel him by the civil authority; that the archbishops, bishops, and other spiritual dignitaries, be regarded as barons of the realm, with the privileges and duties of that rank, and be bound to attend the king in his great councils, and assist at all trials till sentence be passed; that the revenues of vacant

sees belong to the king ; that the elections of bishops be vested in the king, and homage for that office be done to the Crown ; that the royal authority should be employed to enforce submission to those who refuse to obey the spiritual courts ; that churches or churchyards should not offer protection to goods forfeited to the king ; that the clergy should no longer alone have the right of enforcing payments of debts contracted on oath, but be determined equally in the civil courts. By these laws the superiority of the legislature was fully established above all papal decrees.

Constitution of England.—Comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which it is presumptively held that every individual has assented. (Lord Somers.)

Control.—See *Board of Control*.

Conventicle Act.—Passed in 1664. Enacted that wherever five persons above those of the same household should assemble in a religious congregation, every one of them was liable for the first offence to be imprisoned three months, or pay 5*l.* ; for the second, six months, or 10*l.* fine ; and for the third offence, transportation for seven years, or fine of 100*l.* This act was modified in 1670, and repealed in 1689.

Convocation.—A general assembly of all the clergy in the nation, convened by the sovereign to consult on the affairs of the Church. It is divided into two houses, the upper consisting of the bishops, and the lower of deacons, prebendaries, archdeacons, and lower clergy. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the president. It has the examining and censuring of heretical books and persons, &c., but appeal lies to the sovereign in chancery, or to his delegates. It assembles now for a few days at the beginning of each session.

Corn Laws.—The earliest enactments on this subject were to forbid the exportation of corn, while its importation was freely admitted; but in later times the policy of the legislature was altogether different. The first statute extant on corn is in 1360, which forbids its exportation, except to certain places where it was necessary to the king's interest, and to be named by him. At a later period, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry VI., this policy was reversed, and liberty given to export to any places; though subject, in the latter reign, to restriction in case the price of corn reached 6s. 8d. the quarter for wheat. In the reign of Edward IV. we find the first protective law in favour of the agriculturist, importation of corn being forbidden unless the price of wheat exceeded 6s. 8d. the quarter. But, from some cause or another, agriculture seems to have much declined in England towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII. and in that of Edward VI., which was probably owing to the great change of property consequent on the dissolution of the abbeys and religious houses. Thus the statute 25 Hen. VIII., c. 2, positively forbids the exportation of corn; and the statute 5 and 6 Edw. VI., c. 5, entitled "An Act for the Maintenance and Increase of Tillage and Corn," attempted to make the cultivation of corn compulsory, by exacting a fine of 5s., payable by each parish on every acre of land in each deficient in tillage when compared with the quantity that had been tilled at any period after the accession of Henry VIII.

The act of Henry VIII., forbidding the exportation of corn, was repealed in the reign of Mary; but the price at which exportation was allowed was gradually raised, till, in 1670, it was enacted that wheat might always be exported as long as it was under 53s. 4d. a quarter. At the same time heavy import duties were imposed; and the design

of the legislature seems to have been to keep wheat at an average of about 53s. 4d.

Regulations were also made respecting the home-trade in corn; and in the reign of Elizabeth it was made an offence to buy corn in one market and sell it in another.

By a bill of 1773 importation was allowed at the nominal duty of 6d. whenever the price of wheat should be above 48s. Subsequently, in 1791 and 1804, this price was raised to 54s. and 63s.; and in 1815 the importation of wheat for home consumption was positively forbidden when the price was under 80s., and other corn in proportion. Various modifications were introduced between that time and 1829, when the principle of a graduated duty or sliding scale was introduced; the duty, when the price was 62s., being 24s. 8d., and gradually diminishing as the price advanced, till at 73s. and upwards it fell to 1s. The operation of this principle, however, was found to be inconvenient and unsalutary; and at length, by Peel's bill of 1846, the trade in corn was ultimately left entirely free.

Corporations, Municipal.—Bodies politic, authorised by the king's charter, to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, who are able to grant or receive in law any matter within the compass of their charter.

The *Corporation Act* was passed in 1661. In it a religious test was combined with a political test. All corporate officers were required to have taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, "according to the rites of the Church of England," within one year before their elections, and, upon being elected, to take the oaths of allegiance and of supremacy, and the following oath: "I do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take arms against the king, and that I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned

by him ;” besides subscribing a declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant. The corporation oath of *non-resistance* was abolished at the accession of the House of Brunswick.

County Courts.—Held for the recovery of debts not exceeding 50*l.* in the counties of England and Wales. By an act passed in 1865, equity powers were conferred on these courts, like those of the Court of Chancery, in cases relating to sums under 500*l.*

Court of Arches.—A court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, whereof the judge is called the Dean of Arches. Its proper jurisdiction is only over the thirteen peculiar parishes belonging to the archbishop in London ; but the office of the Dean of the Arches having been united with that of the archbishop’s principal official, it now receives appeals from the sentences of all inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province. From its decision an appeal lies to the Queen as the head of the Church.

Court of Bankruptcy.—Erected in 1831, consists of a chief court in London, and seven district courts, held at Bristol, Exeter, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, having for judges one or more commissioners appointed by patent under the great seal. Each of these courts is a court of law and equity, and has all the rights of a court of record. Various statutes have regulated its means of procedure.

Court Baron.—An ancient court which every lord of a manor may hold by prescription in some part of the manor. In its duties heriots and customs are received, and estates and surrenders passed.

Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—Erected in 1857, when the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts respecting divorce was abolished. It is a court of Record, of which the lord chancellor, all the judges of the superior courts of

common law at Westminster, and the judge of the Probate Court are the judges, holding its sittings in London or Middlesex. The judge of the Probate Court is the judge ordinary, and appeals can be made from his decision, when sitting alone, to the full court, and in certain cases to the House of Lords.

Court of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Is a court of special jurisdiction held before the chancellor of the duchy, or his deputy, concerning all matters of equity relating to lands holden of the Crown in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, and comprises much territory which lies at a vast distance from it.

Courts of Equity are the courts of the lord chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the master of the rolls. Their office is to correct the operations of the literal text of the law, and supply its defects by reasonable construction not admissible in a court of law.

Court of Honour.—A court of chivalry, in which the lord high constable was a judge. It was called *Curia Militaris* in the time of Henry IV.

Court Leet.—A court belonging to a hundred, for punishing nuisances, false weights, and offences against the Crown. The steward is the judge, and all persons (peers and clergymen excepted) are obliged to do suit within this court. It may not imprison.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—A court held in every county once in every quarter of a year, whose jurisdiction is over the smaller felonies and misdemeanours, and certain matters more of a civil than criminal nature. The custody of its rolls are entrusted to a special office called *custos rotulorum*.

Courts of Requests (also called *Court of Conscience*).—First instituted in 1493 for the recovery of small debts; they were superseded in 1847 by the county courts; those of the city of London excepted.

Court of Session.—The highest civil tribunal in Scotland, consisting of a lord president, a lord justice, clerk, and eleven ordinary judges.

Curfew.—A Norman institution, introduced by William the Conqueror. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening all fires and candles were to be extinguished under a severe penalty. It was abolished in 1100.

Dane-geld.—A tribute paid to the Danes to stop their ravages in this country. First raised by Ethelred in 991. It was abolished in 1136.

Domesday Book (Liber censualis Angliæ).—A book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I., and completed by five justices in 1086. It was intended to be a register whereby to determine the right in the tenure of estates. It consists of two volumes admirably preserved, and is now kept in Her Majesty's Record Office.

Ealdormen.—The chief title of nobility among the Anglo-Saxons, and applied to any man in authority, but especially to a governor of a shire.

Escheats.—Land or other property that falls to a lord within his manor by death or forfeiture.

Exchequer.—Consists of officers whose functions are financial and judicial, of whom the chancellor of the exchequer is the chief. It is an institution of great antiquity.

Exchequer Chamber, Court of.—A court of appeal to correct the erroneous judgments of the courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

Exchequer, Court of.—A court of law and revenue, with five judges, for the trial of all causes relating to the king's revenue, and all matters at common law between subject and subject. Its judges are styled barons. When sitting as a court of revenue it is designated the Court of Ex-

chequer; in the exercise of its other jurisdiction as the Court of Exchequer of Pleas.

Excise.—A duty upon articles of consumption produced within the state in which the tax is levied.

Exclusion Bill.—A bill to exclude the Duke of York, afterwards James II., from the throne. It passed the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords in 1679. The revival of the question led to the dissolution of parliament in 1681.

Feudal System.—At the fall of the Roman Empire, the various tribes which over-ran Europe were all on the same terms of equality. They acknowledged no leader, and consequently were governed by no laws; united by the same habits, and wandering from country to country for their means of existence, this absence of all law and restraint became little felt. When, however, their life ceased to be one of depredation, and they were settled in the possessions obtained by their arms, a new system of polity necessarily had to be adopted. In order that their lands should be cultivated, and the owners ready to defend them against the attempts of their original possessors, a plan of mutual protection was instituted. Those who held the largest territories directly from the prince were compelled to appear with a proportionate array of followers for service in the field; and these followers possessed their lands from their lord on the same condition. Thus a feudal kingdom was formed, imbued essentially with military characteristics—military ideas predominating, military subordination introduced, and possession of land in lieu of pay for service. Such lands held by these tenures were called fiefs. The holder was bound to attend his lord to the wars; to aid him with his advice: to accompany him as assessor in his courts of justice; to guard his lord's castle a certain

number of days in the year ; to pay a certain sum when his chief's eldest son was knighted or his daughter married ; and ransom him if taken prisoner. In return for these duties the vassal received protection if his fief should be attacked. The introduction of feudalism was one of the chief changes effected by the Conquest in England.

First Fruits, or Annates, were the profits of one year of every vacant bishopric (afterwards of every benefice) claimed by the pope. They were introduced in England by Pandulph, the papal legate, and met with much resistance. In 1534 they were granted to the king, and were restored to the Church in 1703 by Queen Anne.

Five Mile Act.—An oppressive statute passed in 1665, obliging nonconformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the Act of Oblivion (unless travelling), under the penalty of 50*l*. Repealed in 1689.

Foreign Enlistment Act, passed in 1819, prohibiting British subjects from enlisting in the service of a foreign power without licence from the king or privy council. It also forbids the fitting out of ships for any foreign power to be employed against any power with whom our government is at peace.

Forest Courts.—Instituted for the government of the royal forests, and for the punishment of all injuries done to the king's deer.

Forest Laws.—Ancient statutes exercised with great rigour after the Norman Conquest for the preservation of the hunting of the king. By these laws any who killed the beasts of the chase in the royal forests were punished with death. Under King John the laws were extended to include all the winged creation. Magna Charta greatly mitigated the severity of these statutes.

Frankpledge.—After the reign of Athelstan every man whose rank and property were not sufficient guarantees for his

good conduct, was compelled to find a surety. This surety was afforded by the tythings (wards), the members of which formed a perpetual bail for one another's appearance in case of crime. In this view the tythings were called securities for the peace, or *frankpledge*, originally termed *friborg*.

Game Laws.—A remnant of the Forest Laws imposed by William the Conqueror; and originated in the desire of the Norman nobility to preserve a stock of animals of the chase for their exclusive pleasure. The first statute was passed in 1389, restricting the use of hunting dogs to laymen of 40s. per annum, and to priests of not less than 10l. a year. Fish were first protected from poachers in 1539. Certificates for killing game were first granted in 1784. The Game Act was passed in 1831, modifying all previous laws. The shooting of hares by owners of enclosed land without certificate was legalised in 1848. Increased powers were given to the county police, in 1862, by the Game Poaching Preventive Act.

Gavelkind.—A tenure annexed and belonging to lands in Kent, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons; or the land of the brother among all the brethren, if he have no issue of his own. The distinguishing properties of this tenure are :—that the tenant is of sufficient age at 16 to alien his estate by feoffment; and that the estate does not escheat in case of felony.

Habeas Corpus Act, 1679.—This celebrated statute confirmed and rendered more available a remedy which had long existed. "The writ of *Habeas Corpus*, requiring a return of the body imprisoned and the *cause* of his detention, and hence anciently called *corpus cum causâ*, was in familiar use between subject and subject in the reign of Henry VI.

Its use by a subject against the Crown has not been traced during the time of the Plantagenet dynasty ; the earliest precedents known being of the date of Henry VII." The privilege of *Habeas Corpus* was twice solemnly confirmed in the reign of Charles I., first by the Petition of Right (1628), and secondly by the statute abolishing the star chamber and other arbitrary courts (1640). But as Charles II. and his ministers still found means to evade these enactments, the celebrated statute was passed in 1679, known as *the Habeas Corpus Act*. Its principal author was Lord Shaftesbury, and it was for many years called "Lord Shaftesbury's Act." It enacts :—

- I. That on complaint and request in writing by or on behalf of any person committed and charged with any crime (unless committed for treason or felony expressed in the warrant ; or as accessory or on suspicion of being accessory before the fact to any petit treason or felony ; or upon suspicion of such petit treason or felony plainly expressed in the warrant ; or unless he is convicted or charged in execution by legal process), the lord chancellor, or any of the judges in vacation, upon viewing a copy of the warrant or affidavit that a copy is denied, shall (unless the party has neglected for two terms to apply to any court for his enlargement) award a *habeas corpus* for such prisoner, returnable immediately before himself or any other of the judges ; and upon the return made shall discharge the party, if bailable, upon giving security to appear and answer to the accusation in the proper court of judicature.
- II. That such writs shall be indorsed as granted in pursuance of this Act, and signed by the person awarding them.

- III. That the writ shall be returned and the prisoner brought up within a limited time according to the distance, not exceeding in any case twenty days.
- IV. That officers and keepers neglecting to make due returns, or not delivering to the prisoner or his agent within six hours after demand a copy of the warrant of commitment, or shifting the custody of the prisoner from one to another without sufficient reason or authority (specified in the Act), shall for the first offence forfeit 100*l.*, and for the second offence 200*l.* to the party grieved, and be disabled to hold his office.
- V. That no person once delivered by *habeas corpus* shall be re-committed for the same offence, on penalty of 500*l.*
- VI. That every person committed for treason or felony shall, if he requires it, the first week of the next term, or the first day of the next session of *oyer* and *terminer*, be indicted in that term or session, or else admitted to bail, unless the king's witnesses cannot be produced at that time; and if acquitted, or not indicted and tried in the second term or session, he shall be discharged from his imprisonment for such imputed offence; but that no person, after the assizes shall be open for the county in which he is detained, shall be removed by *habeas corpus* till after the assizes are ended, but shall be left to the justice of the judges of assize.
- VII. That any such prisoner may move for and obtain his *habeas corpus* as well out of the Chancery or Exchequer as out of the King's Bench or Common Pleas; and the lord chancellor or judges denying the same on sight of the warrant or oath that the same is refused, forfeits severally to the party grieved the sum of 500*l.*

- VIII. That this writ of *habeas corpus* shall run into the counties palatine, cinque ports, and other privileged places, and the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.
- IX. That no inhabitant of England (except persons contracting or convicts praying to be transported, or having committed some capital offence in the place to which they are sent) shall be sent prisoner to Scotland, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, or any places beyond the seas within or without the king's dominions, on pain that the party committing, his advisers, aiders, and assistants, shall forfeit to the party aggrieved a sum not less than 500*l.*, to be recovered with treble costs; shall be disabled to bear any office of trust or profit; shall incur the penalties of *præmunire*; and shall be incapable of the king's pardon.

The Habeas Corpus Act was confined to criminal cases, but by the 56 Geo. III. c. 100, was extended not only to cases of illegal restraint by subject on subject, but also to those in which the crown has an interest, as in instances of impressment or smuggling. (Student's Hume.)

Hanaper Office.—Was an office of the Court of Chancery, where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were kept *in hanaperio* (in a hamper), whilst those relating to the crown in a little bag. Hence the names Hanaper and Petty Bag Office. Abolished in 1842.

High Commission Court.—An ecclesiastical court, erected in 1559, by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the crown. It had originally no power to fine or imprison; but under Charles I. and Archbishop Laud it assumed despotic and illegal powers, and was one of the grievances complained of by the parliament by whom it was abolished in 1641.

High Treason.—The highest offence known to the law. In

1352 it was enacted that in cases of high treason two living witnesses were required. In 1695 it was decreed that persons accused thereof were to be prosecuted within three years of the alleged offence, unless it was a plot to assassinate the sovereign. In 1800 it was ordered that trials for this crime should be conducted in the same form as trials for murder. It was called *high* treason out of distinction to *petty* treason, which was declared in 1352 to be the murder of a husband by his wife; of a master by his servant; or of a prelate by his inferior ecclesiastic. This distinction was abolished in 1828, so the word treason is now alone in use.

Hundreds.—A Danish institution, and is a division of a shire.

It was so called from its having been composed of a hundred families, when the counties were originally divided by King Alfred.

Hustling.—The chief municipal court of London in Anglo-Saxon times.

Impeachment.—Is an indictment found by the House of Commons, but tried by the Lords. In a bill of *Attainder* the Commons are the judges *as well as* the Lords.

Indemnity, Act of.—An act relieving the minister of the crown or the government generally from the responsibility of measures adopted in extreme cases, without the previous sanction of Parliament.

India, Council of.—Established in 1858 in the place of the Board of Control (which see), and consists of fifteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Queen, and seven by the Directors of the East India Company. The members may not sit in Parliament.

Interdict.—An ecclesiastical mode of censure. When a king is excommunicated, all his subjects retaining allegiance are excommunicated also, and the clergy forbidden to perform

any part of divine service, or any clerical duties, except baptism and the hearing of confession. England has lain under a papal interdict in 1170, 1208, and 1535.

Jury, Trial by.—Introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, though by some its institution is ascribed to Alfred. In Magna Charta juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien, the jury shall be one-half aliens and one-half denizens.

Justices of the Peace.—Local magistrates invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to the King's Bench for an abuse of their authority.

Letters of Marque.—Permission by a government in time of war to a ship belonging to private individuals, called a privateer, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy.

Lord High Steward.—The first great officer of the crown. It was first established in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and belonged to the family of Montfort, Earl of Leicester, till the rebellion of Simon de Montfort. The office is only now revived, *pro hac vice*, at a coronation or the trial of a peer.

Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.—Differed only from the lord chancellor in not having letters patent. He had the same jurisdiction and advantages as the chancellor. The two offices were declared identical in 1562.

Magna Charta.—In the reigns of King John and Henry III. the feudal tenures and forest laws were so rigorously enforced, and the liberties of the nation so seriously infringed upon, that a rebellion ensued among the barons against the absolute power of the sovereign. The result was the passing of the famous Magna Charta, the bulwark of our

constitution, and the first step in advance towards that freedom from any arbitrary and unjust acts of a sovereign which we now so fully enjoy. The clauses contained in this Great Charter secured important liberties and privileges to every order of men in the nation—to the clergy, the barons, and the people. I give briefly its chief enactments :—

That freedom of elections be granted to the clergy, and the necessity of a royal *congé d'élire* and confirmation be superseded ; that permission be accorded to every man to depart the kingdom at pleasure ; that fines levied on the clergy be proportional to their lay estates, and not to their ecclesiastical benefices ; heirs on their majority shall possess their estates without paying any relief ; the king shall not sell his wardship, and shall only levy reasonable profits on the estate ; the king shall not claim the wardship of any minor who holds lands by military tenure of a baron ; no scutages (except in the three general feudal cases) to be imposed but by the great council of the kingdom ; the prelates, earls, and great barons to be called to this council each by a particular writ, and the lesser barons by a general summons of the sheriff ; the king shall not seize any baron's land for a debt due to the crown if his goods and chattels are sufficient to discharge the debt ; no vassal shall sell so much of his land as to incapacitate him from serving his master ; all privileges granted to the barons against the king to be extended to their vassals ; one weight and measure to be established throughout the kingdom ; merchants to transact business without being exposed to any arbitrary tolls or impositions ; they and all freemen to leave the kingdom and return to it at pleasure ; London, and all cities and burghs, to preserve their ancient liberties, immunities, and free customs ; the goods of every freeman to be disposed of by his will ; the king's courts of justice

shall be stationary, and shall no longer follow his person ; *they shall be open to every one, and justice shall no longer be sold, refused, or delayed by them* ; circuits to be held every year ; no person to be tried on rumour or suspicion alone, but by the evidence of lawful witnesses ; no freeman shall be imprisoned or dispossessed of his goods but by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land ; every freeman to be fined in proportion to his fault, and no fine to be levied on him to his utter ruin ; *even a villain or rustic shall not by any fine be bereaved of his implements of husbandry.*

No fewer than thirty-eight solemn ratifications of this Charter are recorded ; of which six were made by Henry III., three by Edward I., fifteen by Edward III., six by Richard II., six by Henry IV., one by Henry V., and one by Henry VI. The Charter received a few alterations upon its successive confirmations in the first, second, and ninth years of Henry III.'s reign, the last of which is in our statute book and has never received any alteration. The most important change in the Charter, as confirmed by Henry III., was the omission of the clause which prohibited the levying of aids or escuages without the consent of parliament. But though this clause was omitted, it continued to be observed during the reign of Henry, for we find the barons constantly refusing him the aids or subsidies which his prodigality was demanding. But he still retained the right of levying money upon towns under the name of tallage, and also claimed the right of levying other contributions, such as upon the export of wool. But a final stop was put to all these exactions by the celebrated statute passed in the 25th year of the reign of Edward I., entitled *Confirmatio Chartarum*. This statute not only confirmed the Great Charter, but gave, to use the words of Hallam, "the same security to private property which Magna Charta

had given to personal liberty." In it the king solemnly declared that "for no business from thenceforth we shall take such manner of aids, tacks, nor prises, but by the common consent of the realm, and for the common profit thereof, saving the ancient aids and prises due and accustomed." Thus was the great principle of parliamentary taxation explicitly acknowledged eighty years after the first enactment of the Great Charter. (Student's Hume.)

Marriage Act, Royal.—Passed in 1772, and enacts that none of the descendants of George II., unless of foreign birth, can marry under the age of twenty-five without the consent of the king. And at and after that age the consent of parliament is necessary to render the marriage valid.

Martial Law.—Power exercised by the king of dispensing with ordinary law proceedings in time of war, and proceeding by his own absolute authority. Martial law is regulated by court-martial.

Mortmain.—An act passed in 1279, making it unlawful to give any estates to the church without the king's leave; an act which was extended in 1391 to all lay fraternities and corporations. Mortmain is such a state of possession as makes it inalienable, whence it is said to be in a dead hand. Repealed as far as regards the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in 1805.

Mutiny Act.—A statute for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, passed in 1688, and has been re-enacted annually ever since.

National Debt.—A system introduced by William III. when the exchequer, owing to foreign wars, was very low, and it was not thought advisable to levy severe taxes on the people, by which the existing government anticipated the revenues of posterity by borrowing immense sums for the expenses

of the state, laying only those taxes which would pay the interest of the sum borrowed.

Naturalisation.—Is defined to be “the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming as it were both a subject and a native of a king or country, that by nature he did not belong to.” The first act of naturalisation was passed in 1437.

Navigation Laws.—A code of maritime laws supposed to have been introduced by Richard I. A law was enforced by Richard II. that no merchandise could be shipped out of the kingdom but by the king's ships. In 1650 an act was passed restricting the importation and exportation of goods from or to Asia, Africa, or America, to English ships. Many other acts of a similar exclusive tenour were passed, till the statute of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 104, threw the entire trade open to vessels of all nations, with very satisfactory results as regards commerce and private enterprise.

Non-Resistance Oath.—Passed in 1661, requiring all corporate officers to declare the taking of arms against the king illegal. Repealed in 1719.

Oblivion, Act of.—An act passed in 1660, granting a general pardon and indemnity for all state offences committed between 1637 and 1660, excepting certain persons mentioned by Charles II., and those who had embezzled the king's goods, and the Romish priests engaged in the Irish rebellion in 1641.

Ordeal, Trials by.—Anglo-Saxon custom. This trial was only resorted to when the accused had lost all title to credibility. The two most common forms of trial were by hot water and by fire. If the injured member showed no signs of its trial after three days, the accused was acquitted. If the contrary, he had to pay the penalty of his offence.

Palace Court.—An ancient court of record, to try all personal actions within twelve miles of the sovereign's palace, with the exception of London.

Parliament.—The derivation of the word Parliament is of French origin, signifying an assembly that meets and confers together. But long before the introduction of the Norman language in England, all matters of importance were debated and settled in the great councils of the realm. These councils were called *micel synoth*, *micel gemote*, and more frequently *witena gemote*. They were also called in Latin *commune concilium regni*, *curia magna*, and sometimes *communitas regni Angliæ*. Hence it appears that Parliaments, or general councils, are coeval with the kingdom itself. The Parliament as it now exists possesses the supreme and absolute authority of the state; but the sovereign alone has the exclusive power to convene it; and this he (or she) is bound to do every year (by the ancient statutes of the realm), *if need be*, a clause which many of our monarchs took so great an advantage of, till in the reign of Charles II. it was enacted that a new Parliament should be called within three years after the determination of the former. Its constituent parts are the three estates of the realm: the sovereign, sitting in his royal political capacity, the lords spiritual and temporal (forming one house), and the commons (forming another); and these parts combined contain the body politic of the kingdom, of which the crown is the head. Hence the balance of the constitution is admirably preserved, as every branch of our civil polity supports, and is regulated by the rest. For the crown has the power of rejecting any measure, thus preventing any encroachments; whilst in the legislature the people are a check upon the nobility, and the nobility a check upon the people, by the mutual privilege of rejecting what the other has resolved. The

spiritual lords consist of the two archbishops, twenty-six bishops, and the four lords spiritual from Ireland, who sit in Parliament by rotation. The lords temporal are the peers of the realm ; possessing their seats either by *descent*, as do all ancient peers, or by *creation*, as do all new made ones, or by *election*, as do the sixteen peers who represent Scotland, and the twenty-eight peers who represent the nobility of Ireland. Thus the number of lords temporal is indefinite. The commons are all such men of property in the kingdom who have not seats in the House of Lords ; every one of whom has a voice in Parliament, either personally or by his representatives—representatives chosen by a number of separate districts where the voters are easily distinguished. The counties are represented by *knights* elected by the proprietors of lands ; and the cities and boroughs by *citizens* and *burgesses* chosen by the trading interest of the nation. Every member must have attained to his majority. The numerical strength of the House of Commons is 500 (English), 53 (Scotch), and 105 (Irish), thus in all 658. Every member, though elected for a particular district, serves for the whole realm—not merely for the advantage of his constituents, but for the *common* wealth. Such are the three essences of Parliament—each so necessary that the consent of *all three* is required to make a new law. Legislative authority without the king incurs the penalties of a Præmunire. The jurisdiction of Parliament extends to all matters either ecclesiastical, civil, military, or criminal, and it is the ultimate court of appeal in this land.

Parliamentary Test was imposed in the year 1678. The title of the Act is “An Act for the more effectual preserving the King’s person and government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament.” Under the provisions of the Act, “No Peer or Member of the House of

Commons shall sit or vote without taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and a Declaration repudiating the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin, and the sacrifice of the Mass. Peers and Members offending are to be deemed and adjudged *Popish Recusants convict*, and are to forfeit 500*l.*," besides suffering numerous disabilities. Repealed in the reign of George IV. It is now much modified.

Parliament, High Court of.—The supreme court of the kingdom for the making and execution of all laws ; by the trial of great offenders, whether lords or commons, in the method of parliamentary impeachment.

Penal Laws.—Severe laws enacted against the Roman Catholics of these realms, which remained unrepealed till the passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill (which see). By these laws Roman Catholics were excluded from parliament, from civil and military offices ; from serving on juries ; from burying their dead in any but Protestant churchyards ; from education, &c. &c.

Petition of Right.—Presented to Charles I. in 1628, to limit the encroachments of the crown upon the liberties of the people. It petitioned that no tallage or aid be levied by the royal authority alone ; that no person be compelled to make loans to the king against his will, or be imprisoned for not so doing ; that no freeman be imprisoned without the judgment of his peers, but by the law of the land ; and that the proceedings by martial law be revoked and annulled. This Petition was finally acceded to by Charles.

Poll Tax or Capitation Tax.—First levied in 1379 ; again levied in 1513. In 1667 every subject was again assessed ; a duke 100*l.*, a marquis 80*l.*, a baronet 30*l.*, a knight 20*l.*, an esquire 10*l.*, and every single person 12*d.* Abolished in 1690.

Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834; amended in 1836, 1838, 1846, 1847, and 1861.—Till the time of Henry VIII. the poor subsisted entirely upon private benevolence. It was then enjoined that there should be systematic maintenance of the aged and poor. In 1601 overseers of the poor were appointed, authorising the erection of poor-houses, and taxing householders for a poor-rate. Numerous other statutes followed, which were finally consolidated by the above Act. This statute first instituted "Poor Law Commissioners," who were in 1847 superseded by Commissioners and a Poor Law Board, to whom all the powers and duties of the former body were transferred. Inspectors were appointed, and provisions made for the visitation of work-houses. There is room for great improvement, however, in its present organisation.

Poynings' Law.—So called after Sir Edward Poynings, one of the lord deputies of Ireland at the time of its passing in 1494. It enacted that all legislation in the Irish parliament was to be confined to matters first approved of by the king and the English council. Repealed in 1782.

Præmunire, Law of.—Framed to encounter the exorbitant power exercised in England by the Pope. The first Act was passed in 1306, but what is generally considered as *the* statute of Præmunire is that of 16 Ric. II. c. 5, which enacts, that whoever procures at Rome or elsewhere any translations, processes, excommunications, bulls, &c., which touch the king, his crown, and his realm, and all persons aiding therein, shall be put out of the king's protection, their lands and goods forfeited, and they shall be bound to answer the king and his council. Several other enactments of similar object followed in subsequent reigns. See *Provisors*.

Prerogative Court.—Formerly all wills were proved here, and all administrations taken which belonged to the Archbishop of

Canterbury by his prerogative. It was abolished in 1857, and the *Probate Court* established.

Prerogative, Royal.—In England the sovereign is the supreme magistrate. He is the head of the church, the army, the navy, and the fountain of office, honour, and privilege, but is subject to the laws unless especially exempted. Under Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the prerogative was strained to its utmost limits ; but now the royal prerogative is virtually subject to Parliament.

President of the Council, Lord.—The fourth great officer of state. He is appointed by letters patent, and has to attend the royal person, to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the king at the council table, and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken thereon.

Prison Ministers' Bill.—Passed in 1863, allowing inmates of prisons, not being members of the Established Church, the benefit of the attendance of ministers of their own religious persuasions.

Privy Council.—An assembly of great antiquity. In ancient times the number was twelve, but it afterwards so increased that Charles II. limited it to thirty. Its number is now unlimited. Its duties are executive, judicial, and legislative.

Privy Council Judicial Committee.—A committee of the President of the Council, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justices and Chief Baron, the Master of the Rolls, and other judges, to whom are referred all those appeals brought before the sovereign. It sits as a court, hears the appeal, and makes a report to the sovereign, who thereupon gives judgment. Though styled a committee, it is a court of record, and has full power to punish contempts and award costs.

Privy Seal, the Lord.—The fifth great officer of state. He has the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant without warrant under the king's signet. This

seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by him before they come to the great seal. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission.

Probate Court.—Established in 1857 to exercise all the jurisdiction in relation to the granting or revoking probate of wills and letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons then vested in any court or person, with full authority to hear and determine all questions concerning matters and causes testamentary. It is a court of record. Formerly this jurisdiction was exercised by the Prerogative Courts of Canterbury and York, and their different diocesan courts.

Provisors.—Passed in the reign of Edward III., enacting that the Court of Rome shall not present or collate to any bishopric or living in England; and that whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of a papal provision, be fined and imprisoned; and the same punishment to such as cite the king or any of his subjects to answer in the Court of Rome. These statutes were further confirmed by Richard II. (See *Præmunire.*)

Queen Anne's Bounty, 1704.—A statute whereby all the revenue of first-fruits and tenths is vested in trustees for ever, to form a perpetual fund for the augmentation of poor livings.

Reform Bill, 1832.—Introduced by Lord John Russell, and carried, after fierce opposition from both Lords and Commons. Its main principles were, that boroughs having a less population than 2000 should cease to return members, and that those having a less population than 4000 should cease to return more than one member. It created between forty and fifty new boroughs, including the four metropolitan ones of Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth, each of the last returning two members. It extended the county and borough franchises. In the counties the old 40s. freeholders were retained, and three new classes introduced: 1, copyholders of 10l. per annum;

2, leaseholders of the value of 10*l.* for a term of sixty years, or of 50*l.* for twenty years ; and 3, occupying tenants paying an annual rent of 50*l.* In boroughs the franchise was given to all 10*l.* resident householders subject to certain conditions.

Regency Bills.—One was passed Feb. 5, 1811, causing the Prince of Wales to be regent owing to the insanity of George III. Another in Dec. 3, 1830, providing for the administration of the government should the crown descend to the Princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age. A third, Aug. 4, 1840, appointing Prince Albert regent in case of the demise of the Queen, and her next lineal successor being under age.

Riot Act, 1 *Geo. I. s. 2, c. 5.*—Enacts that if any twelve persons are assembled for the disturbance of the peace, and refuse to disperse upon command from the proper authority, such refusal shall be visited as felony ; also if they pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, &c., to be felony. The latter clause has been repealed, and the punishment for the former, instead of being capital, is penal servitude or imprisonment for three years.

Secretaries of State.—The earliest authentic record of a Secretary of State is in 1253, when John Maunsell is described as *Secretarius noster*. There were formerly two Secretaries of State, occasionally varied by a third. There are now five—Home, Foreign, Colonial, War, and India, and all in the cabinet.

Self-Denying Ordinance.—Passed in 1645, and ordained that no member of Parliament should, in future, hold any office, or command, civil or military, granted by either or both of the houses, or by any authority derived from them.

Septennial Act, May, 1716.—Enacted that Parliament should sit for seven years at a time, so as to avoid the expense of frequent elections.

Settlement, Act of.—Was passed owing to William and Mary having no children, and the son of Anne being just dead. It enacted that whoever shall take possession of the Crown be in communion with the Church of England: that in case the Crown should come to any person not a native of England, this country be not obliged to go to war for any dominions not belonging to England, without consent of Parliament: that no one born out of England, Scotland, or Ireland, be capable of being a privy councillor or member of parliament: that no one having an office under the king be a member of the House of Commons: that no pardon under the great seal be impeached by the Commons: and that the Princess Sophia and her descendants, being Protestants, succeed to the Crown of England after William III. and the Princess Anne dying without descendants. These are the chief clauses. A previous Act had passed in 1689, conferring the Crown on William and Mary. (See *Bill of Rights*.)

Sheriff.—An officer of great antiquity, whose title is derived from the two Saxon words *Shire-reve*, governor of a shire. His duties are either those of a judge, or a keeper of the peace, or a ministerial officer of the superior courts of justice, or as the bailiff of the sovereign.

Speaker of the House of Commons.—An officer elected by the House of Commons to preside over its meetings. He cannot give his opinion or argue any question in the House. The first Speaker was Sir T. Hungerford, in 1377.

Stannary Courts.—For the administration of justice among the tinners of Cornwall and Devonshire, who are to be sued only in these courts, except in cases of murder or maiming. They are presided over by the vice-warden of the Stannaries.

Star Chamber, Court of.—This court is of great antiquity, and

was originally composed of all the members of the king's ordinary council. Its jurisdiction embraced both civil and criminal cases. The title was derived from the *camera stellata*, or Star Chamber in the Palace at Westminster, where it held its sittings. It appears to have gradually declined till its revival by Henry VII.; and it continued to exercise its tremendous power until abolished by the Long Parliament in 1641. The judges were the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper as President, the Treasurer, the Privy Seal, and the President of the Council; and with these were associated the members of the Council and such peers as chose to be present. Under James I. and Charles I. only those peers being members of the Privy Council were summoned, and the bishops ceased also to attend. The civil jurisdiction extended over mercantile and testamentary disputes, but its authority over criminal cases was what rendered it so powerful and odious. It took cognizance of forgery, riot, and all kinds of misdemeanors, and had power to pronounce any sentence short of death. Fines and imprisonments were its usual punishments, and the former so enormous as often to be ruinous.

Supremacy, Act of.—Passed in 1534, declaring Henry VIII. the only supreme head on earth of the Church of England. All beneficed ecclesiastics, and all laymen holding office under the Crown, were forced to take the oath abjuring the jurisdiction of the Pope. In 1547, denying the king's supremacy was declared treasonable.

Tallages—Heavy taxes levied by the king at his will, on the inhabitants within his demesne.

Test Act.—Was passed in 1673, with the object of preventing political power being placed in the hands of Papists. The title of the Act is, "An Act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants."

Under the provisions of the Act, all persons holding any office or place of trust, civil or military, or admitted of the King's or Duke of York's household, were to receive the Sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England, and to make and subscribe the following Declaration:—"I do declare that I believe there is not any *transubstantiation* in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the elements of bread and wine, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever." The Dissenters entertained such fears of the Papists that they actively supported the passing of this Act, though they were included no less than the Papists, by reason of the necessity of taking the Sacrament *according to the rites of the Church of England*.

Toleration, Act of.—Passed in 1689, for the relief of Dissenters from certain penalties. Roman Catholics relieved in 1829.

Treasurer of England, Lord High.—The third great officer of the Crown, a lord by virtue of his office, possessing the custody of the king's treasure, governing the upper court of exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. This great trust is now confided to a commission, and is vested in five persons, called Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer; and of these the chancellor of the exchequer is one, and the first lord usually premier.

Triennial Parliaments, are Parliaments, the duration of which is limited to three years. Enacted by 16 Car. II., c. 1, that the holding of Parliaments should not be intermitted above three years at the most; and 6 Wm. & Mary, c. 2, again decreed that a new parliament be called within three years after the determination of the former.

Tonnage and Poundage.—Ancient duties levied on every tun of wine and pound of other goods imported or exported, and were the origin of our customs. They were granted to the

kings of England for life. Charles I. gave great offence by levying them on his own authority. Abolished in 1689.

Uniformity, Act of.—Passed in 1549, and ordained that the form of divine worship drawn up by Cranmer and others should be the only one employed. The penalties for refusing to use it were fine and imprisonment. This Act was repealed by Mary, but re-enacted by Elizabeth. Another statute was passed in 1662, enjoining uniformity in matters of religion, and obliging all the clergy to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, and to use the same form of worship and same book of common prayer. Its enforcement caused upwards of 2000 ministers to quit the Church of England, and laid the foundation of the dissenting community.

Union of England and Ireland.—The legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland took place in 1800. The purport of the eight articles is as follows.

- I. Ireland and Great Britain to be united by the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- II. The succession to the United Kingdom to be the same as it stood before the Union.
- III. The United Kingdom to be represented in one Parliament.
- IV. Four lords spiritual of Ireland by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, elected for life by the peers of Ireland, to sit in the House of Lords. One hundred commoners to sit and vote in the House of Commons on the part of Ireland. An Irish peer not elected for the House of Lords can serve in the Commons, but *not* for an Irish constituency. No creation of an Irish peerage to take

place till three Irish peerages be extinct, until their number is reduced to one hundred.

- V. The Churches of England and Ireland to be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government to be the same as established in England. The preservation of the united church to be a fundamental part of the union.
- VI. The subjects of Great Britain and Ireland to have the same rights and privileges in trade and navigation, and also in treaties with foreign powers.
- VII. The interest of the national debt of each country is to be defrayed by each separately.
- VIII. All laws and courts of each kingdom are to remain as before the union, subject, however, to alterations by the united Parliament.

Union of England and Scotland.—The kingdom of Scotland, notwithstanding the union of the crowns on the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the throne of England, continued an entirely separate and distinct kingdom for more than a century after. The complete union of the two countries was not effected till 1707, when, by the 5 & 6 Anne it was enacted (I give only the chief clauses)—

- I. That on the 1st of May, 1707, and for ever after, the kingdom of England and Scotland shall be united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain.
- II. The succession to the monarchy of Great Britain shall be the same as before settled with regard to that of England.
- III. The United Kingdom shall be represented by one Parliament.

- IV. There shall be a communication of all rights and privileges between the subjects of both kingdoms, except where it is otherwise agreed.
- XVI., XVII. The standards of the coin, of weights, and of measures shall be reduced to those of England.
- XXI. The laws relating to trade, customs, and the excise shall be the same for both countries. But all the other laws in Scotland shall remain in force, though alterable by the Parliament of Great Britain.
- XXII. Sixteen peers are to be chosen to represent the peerage of Scotland in Parliament, and 45 members to sit in the House of Commons.
- XXIII. The sixteen peers of Scotland shall have all the privileges of Parliament, and all peers of Scotland shall be peers of Great Britain, and have the same privileges of peers, except sitting in the House of Lords, and voting on the trial of a peer.

These are the principal of the twenty-five articles of Union. The statute 5 Anne also declares that the Church of Scotland, and the four universities of that kingdom, are to be established for ever, and all sovereigns are to take oath to preserve the same.

Union of England and Wales.—The finishing stroke to the independence of Wales, which had been almost abolished by the conquest of that principality by Edward I., was given by the statute 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26, which enacted:—

- I. That the dominion of Wales shall be for ever united to the kingdom of England.
- II. That all Welshmen born shall have the same liberties as other the king's subjects.
- III. That lands in Wales shall be inheritable according to the English tenures and rules of descent.

IV. That the laws of England, *and none other*, shall be used in Wales.

And the statute 34 & 35 Hen. VIII., c. 26, confirms the above, adding further regulations, and dividing Wales into twelve shires. After this act Wales still had courts within itself, independent of the process of Westminster Hall; till the statute 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV., c. 70, abolished those courts, and rendered the administration of justice in the principality uniform with that of England.

Wergild.—In Anglo-Saxon times, the price of homicide or other enormous offences: paid partly to the king for the loss of a subject, partly to the lord whose vassal he was, and partly to the party injured, or the next of kin of the person slain.

Witena-gemôt.—The great national council of the Anglo-Saxon kings. *Gemôt*, assembly; *witena*, wise men.

FINIS.

FREDERICK WARNE & CO., PUBLISHERS.

*An Important Volume for Members of Parliament, Barristers, Journalists,
or Debating Societies.*

UNIFORM WITH THE "STATESMEN'S YEAR-BOOK,"

In 1 Vol. Crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d., cloth extra,

THE

ORATORICAL YEAR-BOOK For 1865.

BEING A COLLECTION OF THE

BEST COTEMPORARY SPEECHES DELIVERED IN PARLIAMENT,
AT THE BAR, AND ON THE PLATFORM.

EDITED BY ALSAGER HAY HILL, LL.B.

This handsome and compact volume, the majority of the contents of which have been revised by the original authors, or issued with their sanction, comprises all the public speeches of importance delivered in the year 1865. It is hoped that the Oratorical Year-Book will form a popular Hansard, and that its success will be such as to enable it to be issued as a yearly volume.

A completely New Edition of the CIVIL SERVICE GUIDE.

In Crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d., cloth extra,

A GUIDE TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WITH

DIRECTIONS FOR CANDIDATES, EXAMINATION PAPERS, STANDARD
OF QUALIFICATION, AMOUNT OF SALARIES, ETC.,

AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR THOSE SEEKING GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

By HENRY WHITE, B.A.

*The Eighth Edition, corrected and revised from the latest authorities, with much
additional matter,*

By ALEX. CHARLES EWALD, F.S.A.,

Of Her Majesty's Record Office, and Author of "The Home Service Guide."

A Companion to "Half Hours with the Best Authors."

In 3 Vols. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d., cloth extra, new Style, each 550 pp.,

PENNY READINGS,

IN PROSE AND VERSE.

By J. E. CARPENTER.

*Elegantly Printed on superfine paper, re-Edited, paged throughout each Volume, and fully
Indexed, with Steel Portrait of the Editor.*

LONDON: 15, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

A REFERENCE BOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This Book of Reference will undoubtedly occupy a prominent place in our educational literature.....To candidates for the various competitive examinations, this Reference Book will prove invaluable."—*Standard*.

"It is limited to our own country, and the dates and other information embodied in a tabular form make it a very useful companion to the library man and the teacher.....We have reason to know that its accuracy has been well tested, and we can strongly recommend it to our readers."—*Record*.

....."Mr. Ewald's book will prove very useful.....The whole tribe of common-place examiners will be somewhat puzzled to find questions in English history upon which this little book has not touched.....Mr. Ewald's book is better than many which have gone before."—*Reader*.

....."Mr. Ewald has well fulfilled the promise of his title-page, and has provided for those candidates who take in the subject of English History an excellent book of reference. The arrangement is methodical and consistent; the Tables of Chronology and Genealogy are carefully and clearly set forth; and the Dictionary of Battles and Sieges, being in alphabetical order, will be found eminently useful."—*London Quarterly Review*.

"In the few instances we have consulted this book of reference we have found Mr. Ewald most correct in his dates and information.....For the various competitive examinations it will prove invaluable."—*Morning Herald*.

"We can confidently recommend this work as a companion for readers of history and biography, or as a book of reference for general use, in which facts and dates that may have slipped from the memory, can be readily ascertained."—*Press*.

"It is a singularly comprehensive, elaborate, and useful work. The Table of Chronology will be of great service to the student, setting forth as it does a brief summary of the various important events which have influenced the current of English history from the invasion of Julius Caesar to the present time. The span is immense, and of necessity the web of the narrative must be very crowded; still within the compass a great deal is done."—*British Standard*.

....."Prepared with great care from the best sources, and upon a good plan.....Such a book should be serviceable to students, writers, and talkers."—*Illustrated London News*.

"Mr. Ewald deserves the thanks of all students of history for his very valuable book of reference."—*Public Opinion*.





